CMP-SPRCP-75-33

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B. C. C.

August 11-15, 1975

U. I. C. C.
OCT 9 1975
LIBRARY.

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS
National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

238161

107

CMP-SPRCP-75-33

Survey of People's Republic of China Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5912-5916
August 11-15, 1975

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

Grasp Ideological Education and Strengthen Revolutionary Unity . . 1

UNITY OF OFFICERS AND MEN

Officers and Soldiers Are United and Fight in Unity 6

STUDY OF THEORY AND CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

Learn Well the Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and Thoroughly Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius 10

STYLE OF LIFE

The Theory That "Minor Irregularities Are Harmless" Is a Fallacy Endangering the Revolution--by Chi Hsüan-yen . . 15

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
US Department of Commerce
Springfield, VA. 22151

Page

ARMY DAY

Peking Grand Reception Marks Chinese Army Day 17

Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin Celebrate Army Day 20

ARMY DAY PROPAGANDA

Chinese Armymen Serve People 21

Office Workers and Armymen on Tibetan Plateau Persevere in Productive Labor 23

PLA Frontier Guards Help Build Up Border Regions 24

Peking Garrison Serves People 25

A People's Army 26

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Northeast China Dyestuff Plant Makes Technical Innovations 29

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Albanian Shooting Team 31

Albanian Shooting Team Leaves Peking for Home 31

Chinese Army Day Marked in Tirana 31

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets Belgian Marxist-Leninist Communist Party Cadres' Delegation 34

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Dahomean Football Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 34

CHINA AND FIJI

Chinese Football Team Ends Visit to Fiji 35

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Chinese Photo Exhibition Opens in Gambia 35

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexico Guests Leave Peking for Southern China 36

Page

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Philippine Medical Delegation 36

Philippine Water Polo Team Visits "Home of Swimmers" 37

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian National Track and Field Team Feted in Peking 38

Tanzanian First Vice President Gives Tea Party in Honor of Chinese Ship Team Members 38

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairese Traditional Medicine Study Delegation Feted in Peking 39

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING AND DIVING TOURNAMENT

Mexican and Malaysian Swimming Delegations and Jamaican National Swimming Coach Arrive in Peking 39

More Swimmers and Observers Arrive for Peking International Swimming and Diving Friendship Invitational Meet 40

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Canada Envisages Establishment of 200-Mile Economic Zone 41

NATIONAL

ENTERPRISE LEADERSHIP

The Line Determines the Leadership in an Enterprise 42

EXPLOITATION AND ACCUMULATION

It Is Imperative To Enlarge Socialist Accumulation 48

GRADUATES FROM WORKERS' COLLEGES

Applauding the "Special" College Students - by Wang Yung-mei 51

HISTORY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Learn Some History of Social Development - by Tung Sung 53

ARMY DAY

August 1 Peking Press Round-Up 57

peking, Shanghai, Tientsin Celebrate Army Day 58

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Fish-and-Water Relations between Army and People 60

Page

PLA CADRES

PLA Cadres Serve as Soldiers 62

STUDY OF THEORY

Shipbuilders in Northeast China Study Revolutionary Theory 63

WORKERS' COLLEGES

Northeast China City Runs More Workers' Colleges 65

DROUGHT

General Rain Relieves North China of Drought 66

GOOD HARVESTS

Flooded East China County Reports Good Summer Harvest 67

FISHERIES

Coastal Kwangtung, Kwangsi Report Good Catches of Fish 69

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Tirana 70

Albanian Papers Greet Chinese Army Day 71

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Film "From Victory to Victory" Shown at Australian Film Festival 72

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Basketball Delegation Feted in Peking 72

Ceremony for Handing Over Hospital, Water-Supply Project Held in Owando, Congo 73

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Friendship Delegation of Japanese Social Scientists 74

Wang Yao-ting Meets Japanese Friends 74

Page

Japanese Social Scientists' Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking To Visit Other Parts of China 75

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Korean Table Tennis Delegation and Pyongyang Visiting Shooting Team 75

Korean Pyongyang Shooting Team Leaves Peking for Home 75

Chinese Army Day Celebrated in Korea 76

Korean Paper Marks Chinese Army Day 77

Chinese Army Day Marked in Pyongyang 79

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking To Visit Other Cities 79

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Dutch Film Director and French Film Worker Arrive in Peking 80

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Army Day Marked in Bucharest 80

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Bucharest 82

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Chinese, Senegalese Table Tennis Teams Play First Friendly Match in Dakar 82

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese People's Bank Delegation Concludes Visit to Somalia 83

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Leader of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Returns to Peking 84

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives National Day Reception in Peking 84

Page

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Table Tennis Delegations Leave Peking for Other Parts of China 85

Navy Command of Vietnam People's Army Marks PLA Anniversary 85

Chinese Military Attache in Hanoi Gives Army Day Reception 87

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING AND DIVING TOURNAMENT

Meeting of Heads of Delegations to Peking Swimming and Diving Meet Held in Peking 88

Peking Grand Banquet Honors Swimmers to International Meet 89

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary Greets Inauguration of Peking International Swimming and Diving Friendship Invitational Meet 91

ARMY DAY RECEPTIONS

Army Day Receptions Given by Chinese Embassies in Various Countries . 93

NATIONAL

CONCEPT OF GRADES

The Concept of Grades and the Doctrines of Confucius and Mencius - by Chin Nan 94

STUDY OF THEORY

This Should Be Made Known To the Broad Masses 99

POLITICAL ECONOMY

From Each According to His Ability, To Each According to His Work - by Shih Ta 105

ARMY DAY PROPAGANDA

Chinese People's Liberation Army Makes New Contributions to Socialist Construction 107

Democratic Life in Chinese Army 108

Army Unit Follows Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive 111

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Educated Young People Mature in Northwest China Province 113

Page

SUMMER GRAIN TAX AND PURCHASE

China Overfulfills State Quotas for Summer Grain Tax and Purchase 114

NEW INDUSTRIAL CITIES

New Industrial City in Hunan Province 116

SPORTS

Junior Basketball, Volleyball and Football Preliminaries for China's Third National Game Conclude 117

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFRICA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "Fighting in Unity, Advance in Big Strides" 118

Unite To Oppose Common Enemy -- Hsinhua Correspondent Commentary 120

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Football Team Visits Australia 123

CHINA AND EUROPE

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Storm Clouds Over Europe 123

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Analysis of "Final Act" of CESC 128

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Army Day Marked in Vientiane 132

CHINA AND NEPAL

Twenty Years of China-Nepal Friendship and Cooperation 132

Nepalese Paper Marks Anniversary of Establishment of Nepal-China Diplomatic Relations 134

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Representative Fetes Vietnamese Observers to UN 135

ARMY DAY RECEPTIONS

Army Day Receptions Given by Chinese Embassies in Various Countries 135

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING AND DIVING TOURNAMENT

Chinese Swimmer and Diver Welcome Foreign Colleagues to Peking Friendship Meet 136

Swimmers and Divers from Various Countries Determined To Make Peking Invitational Meet Big Success 137

Peking International Swimming and Diving Friendship Invitational Meet Opens in Peking 139

Competition Begins at Peking International Swimming and Diving Friendship Invitational Meet 141

Results of First Day Competition at Peking Swimming and Diving Meet 142

Roundup of First Day Competition in Peking Swimming and Diving Meet 143

NATIONAL

NOVELS

Strive To Mold Heroic Models of the Working Class in the Socialist Period 145

LANGUAGE REFORM

Language Reform Must Serve the Consolidation of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat 151

ARMY DAY PROPAGANDA

People's Liberation Army as a Production Corps 158

PLA Men Help Develop Animal Husbandry in Northwest China Minority Area 160

Army Medical Team Serves Herdsmen Wholeheartedly 161

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR CHANG WEI-SAN

Memorial Meeting for Comrade Cheng Wei-san Held in Peking 163

COLLEGES FOR PEASANTS

Central China Province Runs Colleges for Peasants 165

Page

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

New Steel Mill Forges Ahead in Northwest China 167

TEA PRODUCTION

China Develops Tea Production 168

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Society of Oceanography Delegation Leaves for Japan 170

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Performing Arts Troupe Leaves Peking for Korea 170

DPRK Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 171

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Film Reception 171

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Member of Malagasy Supreme Council of Revolution Praises China-Madagascar Cooperation 172

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Minister Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking 172

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine, Chinese Water Polo Teams Have Friendly Match in Peking 173

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Reception in Honor of Romanian Army Handball Team 174

Chinese, Romanian Army Handball Teams Have Friendly Match in Peking 174

CHINA AND US

Peking Banquet for US Congressional Delegation 175

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING AND DIVING TOURNAMENT

Peking International Swimming and Diving Friendship Invitational Meet Enters Second Day 176

Page

Results of Second Day Competition at Peking Swimming and Diving Meet 177

Young Swimmers Achieve Good Results in Second Day Competition at Peking Swimming and Diving Meet 178

NATIONAL

STUDY OF HISTORY

Use Marxism To Occupy the Battlefront in the Annotation of Historical Records 180

ENTERPRISE LEADERSHIP

Promote the Communist Spirit, Not Material Incentives - by Chou Chan-ao 186

CONCEPT OF GRADES

Make a Radical Rupture with the Traditional Concept of Grades - by Ch'eng Chao-jung 190

ARMY DAY PROPAGANDA

PLA Cadres Explain Army Tradition in Companies 194

Armymen Join People in Building Up Border Area 196

Senior Army Commander Serves as Company Cadre 197

FOLK SONGS AND DANCES

Traditional Minority Songs and Dances Flourish in Central China County 199

PLANT BREEDING

Chinese Scientists Succeed in Developing Octoploid Triticale as New Cereal Crop 200

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Delegation of Melbourne Waterside Workers of Australia Leaves Peking for Southern China 203

Former Australian Prime Minister and Mrs. William McMahon Leave Peking for Southern Parts of China 203

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Men's Basketball Team Opens Its China Match Tour 204

Page

CHINA AND CUBA

New Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Presents Credentials 205

CHINA AND FRANCE AND NETHERLANDS

President of Chinese Amity Association Fetes J. Ivens and M. Loridan 205

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Revolutionary Laborers Delegation Feted in Peking 206

CHINA AND JAPAN

Shanghai Junior Swimming Team Leaves Japan for Home 206

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Performing Arts Troupe Arrives in Pyongyang 207

Chinese Preforming Arts Troupe Feted in Korea 207

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Front Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China 209

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Mauritanian Public Health Delegation 209

Mauritanian Public Health Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 209

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Exhibitions, Lectures About China Held in Philippines 210

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. to Sierra Leone Gives Reception for Chinese Medical Teams. 211

Sierra Leonean Vice President Receives Chinese Friendship Association Delegation 212

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Cultural Delegation Leaves Nanning for Home 212

Page

ARMY DAY RECEPTIONS

Army Day Receptions Given by Chinese Embassies 213

DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS

Chinese Foreign Ministry Gives Film Reception for Diplomatic Envoys 213

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING AND DIVING TOURNAMENT

Morning Results on Third Day of Peking Swimming and Diving Meet 214

Peking Banquet in Honor of Delegation Leaders to Invitational Meet 215

Five More Events Conclude at Peking International Swimming Meet 217

Results of Third Day Competition at Peking Swimming and Diving Meet 219

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in People's Republic of China newspaper or releases emanating from PRC news agencies.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

August 11, 1975 No. 5912

****
* NATIONAL *
****

IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

Grasp Ideological Education and Strengthen Revolutionary Unity

- insights obtained from the study of Part V of "On Coalition Government"

by

the group of theorists of the 6th Company of a certain unit under the Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 24, 1975)

In Part V "Let the Whole Party Unite and Fight To Accomplish Its Tasks!" in "On Coalition Government," our great leader Chairman Mao points out, "Ideological education is the key link to be grasped in uniting the whole Party for great political struggles. Unless this is done, the Party cannot accomplish any of its political tasks." This is a truth repeatedly proved by revolutionary practice. The movement to rectify the Party's style of work led by Chairman Mao in person in 1942 was a universal Marxist education movement that had greatly raised the ideological and theoretical level of the broad masses of Party members and cadres, thus laying the ideological foundation for the whole Party to attain unprecedented unity and win victories in the War of Resistance against Japan and the Liberation War. In the movement to study Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory which is in full swing at present, we feel it especially warm to study once again this great teaching of Chairman Mao's.

Constantly conducting in-depth Marxist education for the whole Party and the people of the whole country is a basic guarantee for strengthening revolutionary unity. Chairman Mao points out, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Our unity is built upon the foundation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. Marxism-Leninism is the truth of proletarian revolution in the whole world. Only through seriously learning well the Marxist theory on

the dictatorship of the proletariat, profoundly understanding Chairman Mao's latest important instruction on the question of theory and properly conducting education in the ideological and political line can we raise our standard in Marxist theory, thus enabling our ideological understanding to be unified fundamentally on the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and rendering the ideological foundation of revolutionary unity more secure.

Our great leader Chairman Mao consistently advocates the education of the broad masses of Party members and cadres with Marxism-Leninism and attaches great importance to the unity of the whole Party. Back in the period of democratic revolution, Chairman Mao had pointed out, "We should extend the propagation of communist ideas and step up our study of Marxism and Leninism. Without such propagation and study, we not only cannot guide the Chinese revolution to the future stage of socialism but also cannot guide the present democratic revolution to victory." After the liberation of the whole country, with the period of socialist revolution ushered in, Chairman Mao again led the whole Party and people of the whole country to carry out a series of Marxist education movements, such as the socialist education movement, the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, thus strengthening the revolutionary unity of the whole Party, whole army and the people of the whole country and destroying the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao.

Recently, Chairman Mao pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." The call on the people in the whole country to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is an even more profound Marxist education movement conducted for the whole Party under new historical conditions. In this education movement, the broad masses of Party members and cadres seriously study Marxism and strive to clarify the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the basis of combining theory with practice. With their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution raised, the comrades of the whole Party consciously rally around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao to fight for opposing and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus accelerating the pace of socialist construction and bringing about the emergence of the pleasing political situation of stability and unity in the whole country. Our Party is stronger, and even more united and vigorous than any time in the past, and the dictatorship of the proletariat is even more consolidated, thus fully revealing the tremendous power of studying the theory of revolution and conducting ideological education in strengthening revolutionary unity and doing a good job in all tasks.

In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party branch of our company has organized the cadres and figures to seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and guided everybody to strive to clarify the question of exercising the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie on the basis of combining theory with

practice, and has thus greatly raised the political and ideological awareness of the comrades in the whole company and brought pronounced changes to the spiritual outlook of the cadres and fighters. The upper and lower echelons of the whole company are unified in thinking united as one. Marching in step, they work and struggle in concert for opposing and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and have satisfactorily accomplished all the tasks assigned by the higher level. Practice has made us understand that in-depth study of Marxism and grasping of ideological education are a tremendous force for strengthening revolutionary unity.

Having a good grasp of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the basic task in grasping ideological education. In the fairly long historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. The bourgeois right has not yet been wiped out completely in the ownership of the means of production and is still found in the inter-relations of people. It occupies a dominant position in distribution and there is still the social foundation for breeding revisionism. Only through learning well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat can we clearly discern the historical tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the line, policies, methods and steps for accomplishing these tasks, consciously struggle for opposing and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and be promoters of progress in strengthening revolutionary unity.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "Lenin said, 'Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale.' This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." The capitalist tendencies in town and country, the bourgeois style of life among a section of people, acts to sabotage the state plans, the policies and principles of the Party and the new type of socialist personal relations, and the non-proletarian ideas in our minds are all detrimental to strengthening revolutionary unity. Only through learning well the theory of revolution, strengthening ideological education and making people fully recognize the perniciousness of such things toward socialist revolution and construction, toward the dictatorship of the proletariat and toward revolutionary unity can we consciously resist and overcome them.

In the history of our Party, all the ringleaders of the opportunist line, from Kao Kang, Jao Shu-shih, Peng Te-huai to swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, were very afraid of the mastery of the political telescope and microscope of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought by the proletariat and the broad masses of the revolutionary people. Therefore, they invariably opposed and sabotaged our study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. Lin Piao and company clamored that Marxism was "out of date" and spread all kinds of rumors and sophistry in a vain attempt to create confusion and to distintegrate our Party and our army so as to realize their criminal plots for toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. Therefore, we must properly study the theory of the dictatorsip

of the proletariat, thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and wipe out its pernicious influence. Only in this way can we distinguish what is Marxism and what is revisionism, what is socialism and what is capitalism, and hence take further steps to conduct properly education in the ideological and political line and promote stability and unity on the foundation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The proper practice of criticism and self-criticism, the waging of active ideological struggle and the conscientious implementation of ideological remolding are effective methods for conducting ideological educaiton and promoting stability and unity. Chairman Mao teaches us, "We have the Marxist-Leninist weapon of criticism and self-criticism. We can get rid of a bad style and keep the good." Perseverance in serious but not perfunctory criticism and self-criticism is the only effective method to resist the corrosion of our thinking and the body of our Party, by the various kinds of political dust and microbes. Practice makes us understand that by waging active ideological struggle and seriously transforming our world outlook, we can bring all positive factors into play, unite all the forces that can be united, struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and forever maintain the same revolutionary enthusiasm, the same death-defying spirit displayed in the years of revolutionary wars and carry out the revolutionary work through to the end.

Education in the ideological and political line, education in the Party spirit of the proletariat and education in the revolutionary tradtiion are important contents of ideological education. In order to properly conduct ideological education, it is necessary to discuss the line, the general situation, Party spirit and discipline. It is necessary to use the line and general and specific policies of the Party, and "the Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention to educate the fighters, the cadres, the masses, the Party members and the people" so that the broad masses of cadres and the people can start from the interests of the revolution, consciously strengthen revolutionary unity, uphold the centralized leadership of the Party, struggle against the various erroneous tendencies and unhealthy phenomena, and shatter and overcome the evil practices of anarchy, bourgeois factionalism, sectarianism and departmentalism that are detrimental to revolutionary unity. Having grasped the policies, the masses can bring into full play the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, steadily, accurately and ruthlessly attack a handful of class enemies, consciously struggle against the capitalist forces, adhere to the socialist orientation, and vigorously practice socialism. We deeply feel that whenever ideological education is carried out well, the various proletarian policies of the Party are properly implemented, the dictatorship of the proletariat is consolidated, revolutionary unity is further strengthened, the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses for practicing socialism is high, and there is a new outlook in the situation of revolution and production. It can be seen from this how important it is to properly conduct ideological education toward strengthening revolutionary unity and developing the excellent situation.

Grasping ideological education and strengthening revolutionary unity is an important question bearing on opposing and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must carry forward the Party's "style of work which entails integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practicing self-criticism," thoroughly learn well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, strive to clarify the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the basis of combining theory with practice, criticize revisionism, the capitalist tendencies and the bourgeois world outlook, further make a good job of revolutionary unity, and struggle for opposing and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

UNITY OF OFFICERS AND MEN

Officers and Soldiers Are United and Fight in Unity

by

the Party branch of the 8th Company of a certain unit of the Peking units

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 24, 1975)

Chairman Mao pointed out, "Unite for one purpose, that is, consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be carried out to the letter down to every factory, village, organ and school." In the course of deepening the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have come to realize further that abolishing the concept of grades, adopting the attitude of equality toward the fighters and strengthening the revolutionary unity of the company unit constitute an important aspect in the restriction of the bourgeois right, the criticism of the idea of bourgeois right, opposition to and prevention of revisionism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The majority of the members of the Party branch of our company unit are new cadres that have grown up in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Through the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, how to promote the revolutionary unity of the company unit even better is a question to which everyone attaches great importance. At first, some comrades thought that since they had become cadres not long ago and had lived in the company unit all the time, the idea of bourgeois right could not have any great influence on them. Following the gradual deepening of study, we have come to realize that the concept of grades is the reflection of the idea of bourgeois right in our minds. When there is the concept of grades, we would think that we are cadres "one cut above the others," could not adopt the attitude of equality toward the comrades and fighters, and would endanger revolutionary unity. Therefore, abolishing the concept of grades and adopting the attitude of equality toward our comrades and fighters is a major matter for promoting stability and unity to enable the company unit to triumphantly forge ahead along Chairman Mao's proletarian army-building line and bring into full play the role of the people's army as the cornerstone in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The concept of grades is the product of private ownership. All exploiting classes vigorously publicize the concept of grades and set up and maintain bureaucratic organizations with awe-inspiring grades. Their criminal aim is to exercise counter-revolutionary dictatorship over the broad masses of the people and uphold their reactionary rule. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, all class enemies and their agents within the Party are also bound to spread the concept of grades with all ways and means so as to strengthen the bourgeois right, widen the differences between grades, corrode our contingent of cadres, sabotage the relations between the army and the people and the unity among the people, and bring about restoration and regression.

The counter-revolutionary revisionist element Peng Te-huai prostrated himself before Soviet revisionism. He pushed the bourgeois military line, vigorously promoted the so-called "standardization" within the army and pushed the so-called "one-head system" in an attempt to turn our proletarian army into a bourgeois army with awe-inspiring grades for the upper levels to oppress the lower levels, the officers to oppress the soldiers and the army to oppress the people, and to lead it onto the evil path of warlordism. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao vigorously sabotaged Chairman Mao's army-building line, spread the fallacy that "the army is special" and adopted the contemptible means of offering offices, making promises, resorting to pulling and dragging, bragging and toadying to corrode the Party members and cadres in a vain attempt to disintegrate the Party and the army, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

Through criticism of the concept of grades, we have come to realize that the way of thinking which puts the cadres "one cut above others" and the work style of putting on bureaucratic airs are very dangerous to the revolutionary cause. Chairman Mao points out, "All our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people." Ours is the army of the proletariat. All the commanders and fighters in our army serve the people. The cadres are different from fighters only due to the revolutionary division of work and responsibility, but they are definitely not divided into the "eminent" and the "humble," the "high" and the "low." Therefore, only through adopting the attitude of equality toward the fighters can we foster good relations between the cadres and the fighters and strengthen the revolutionary unity of the company unit.

We also guide everybody to review the glorious tradition of our army built up under the guidance of Chairman Mao's army-building line and the history of our company unit. Our army is the people's army brought up by Chairman Mao himself. It adopts the attitude of equality toward the masses of the people, and the army is at one with the people. This is our glorious tradition. When our army was first built, in the revolutionary base and within the army itself, the equality of the army and the people, of officers and soldiers and of the upper and lower levels was taken as the criterion for handling the internal relations of the people and properly promoting revolutionary unity. Our revolutionary army had abolished the mercenary system of the old army and implemented political democracy, military democracy and economic democracy under centralized guidance. "The officers do not beat the soldiers, officers and soldiers are treated on an equal footing, the soldiers are free to speak at meetings, petty and miscellaneous rites are abolished, and economic affairs are made public." It was precisely because of this that within the revolutionary ranks, the cadres and masses were united and the soldiers and the people are united. Under the conditions that fighting was incessant and life was hard, we were united as one man and heroically destroyed the enemies. No difficulties and hardships could beat us and no ferocious enemy could overwhelm us. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, this glorious tradition of our army was passed down from generation to generation. The revolutionary bases grew from small to big, the people's army grew from weak to strong, and together with the revolutionary people of the whole country, we had finally overthrown the three big mountains weighing down the Chinese people, toppled the Chiang dynasty and founded the socialist new China.

Our company unit was born in the War of Resistance against Japan and in the years of revolutionary war, it had won the heroic title of the company that "heroically forges ahead." What did the old comrades of the Party branch of the company unit rely on for their ability to lead the fighters of the whole company to fight heroically and forge ahead with big strides along Chairman Mao's army-building line? They relied on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Relying on adopting the attitude of equality toward the fighters, they had established close ties between the cadres and fighters and made the unity of the company as hard as a rock.

In order to restrict the bourgeois right, abolish the idea of the bourgeois right and properly promote revolutionary unity, we must carry forward the glorious tradition of our army, and like the revolutionary forerunners, embrace the far-reaching goal of communism at heart and adopt the attitude of equality toward the fighters. Only in this way, can we lead the company unit in rendering new meritorious services in the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In order to shatter the concept of grades and adopt the attitude of equality toward the fighters, we must seriously remold our world outlook and forever preserve the natural colors of a common soldier. Chairman Mao points out, "Lenin said, 'Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale.' This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." Most of the members of our Party branch have come from the countryside and certain inherent force of habit and ideological remnants of small production will still be reflected in our minds through various forms and channels. We are determined to learn well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, make the most radical rupture with the concept of private ownership of small production, constantly raise our ideological awareness of communism, strive for neither fame nor gain and forever preserve the revolutionary natural colors of an ordinary soldier.

Our Party branch has also specially studied concrete measures on how to shatter the concept of grades and strengthen the revolutionary unity of the company unit. With the exception of a cadre who is kept on duty at the company headquarters, all the other comrades live in the squads. They insist on studying, undergoing training and taking up labor together with the fighters. They search, crawl, roll and fight together with the fighters. The members of the Party branch also insist on leading organizational life together with the fighters and Party members. At the meetings of Party groups, they humbly listen to the criticisms and opinions of the fighters and strictly require themselves to comply with the high standards of the proletarian vanguard fighters. In this way, the cadres can discuss at any time with the fighters whatever problems they have and find out ways to resolve them. The fighters regard the cadres as their own revolutionary comrades. They are willing to tell the cadres their secrets, give suggestions to the cadres and make proposals for building the company unit. The goal of the comrades of the whole

company in properly promoting revolutionary unity is even more clearcut. They march in step and their ideological foundation is even firmer. We are resolved to consciously shatter the concept of grades, carry forward the glorious tradition of unity of officers and soldiers in our army and fighting in unity, and fight with unflagging efforts for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

STUDY OF THEORY AND CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

Learn Well the Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and Thoroughly Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius

by

the Party branch of the 6th Company of a certain unit under the Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 10, 1975)

In the course of developing the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a widespread, deep-going and sustained way, we have all along seriously grasped tightly and well the study of the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and the Party's basic line and regarded this as a matter of prime importance. Be it the criticism of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which form the source of its reactionary ideas or the criticism of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line or the study of the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole, everything is carried out closely around the basic question of opposing and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

For example, in order to deepen our understanding of the great truth that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything," we have analyzed the historical experiences of the two-line struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in the war between Ch'u and Han. In order to clearly understand the necessity and protracted nature of the struggle against restoration under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have looked into the relations between the fall of the Ch'in Dynasty under the reign of the second emperor and the usurpation of power for restoration by the remnant forces of the slave-owning aristocracy. In order to raise our understanding of the importance of consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have criticized the hypocritical nature of "benevolent government" advocated by Confucius and Mencius. In order to study how the early Legalists in history advocated the use of the force of political power to exercise class dictatorship and consolidate and develop the economic base and superstructure of the feudal system, we have annotated seven articles by Ch'ao Ts'o, representative of the Legalist school in the period of Western Han, written four critical essays and made a fairly comprehensive and systematic study of Ch'ao Ts'o's political, economic and military ideas. In order to thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, we have studied the relations between the Confucian reactionary military thought and Lin Piao's bourgeois military line and exposed and criticized Lin Piao's crimes in sabotaging the two major campaigns of Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin. Through such practice of struggle, the cadres and fighters of the whole company have deeply realized that our struggle against the renegade and traitor Lin Piao, when focussed on one point, is the struggle between those for adhering to the Party's basic line and those for changing the Party's basic line and policies.

The cadres and fighters of the whole company have come to profoundly realize that the key to whether or not China will turn revisionist lies in whether or not they can all along unswervingly implement the basic line charted for our Party by our great leader Chairman Mao, insist on exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in all spheres and stages of development of the revolution, constantly wipe out the "traces" and "corrupt practices" left behind from the old society and gradually whittle down the soil breeding the bourgeoisie and revisionism.

The historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole tells us that be it the supersession of the slavery system by the feudal system or the supersession of feudalism by capitalism, it has to go through the seizure of political power and the use of the force of political power to change the system of ownership on a large scale, consolidate and develop the new system of ownership and gradually strengthen the economic base of its own class. However, because they stand after all for the supersession of one exploiting class by another exploiting class and of one exploitation system by another, and all exploiting classes and exploitation systems oppress and exploit the working people, there is no basic difference on this point. Therefore, on this question of the supersession of the old by the new, there can be no thoroughness and there is also no need for thoroughness. Historical facts show that when one exploitation system overthrows and changes the social structure of another exploitation system, within a period after those of the newly emerging exploiting class have seized political power, they are revolutionaries and are bold in waging struggle against the resistance and restoration of the old exploiting class already overthrown. However, after they have consolidated their own rule, became the opponents of those exploiting classes -- for example the peasantry and the proletariat -- have gradually grown strong and waged struggle against them, with the intensification of this struggle, those exploiting classes that have already consolidated their own rule would gradually transform themselves into reactionaries.

The historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole again tells us that in order to defend their tottering reactionary rule or restore the old system of exploitation after their overthrow, all reactionary exploiting classes on the decline in history have to seek help from the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which formerly served the slave owner class. This is because the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are the most focal manifestation of the traditional concept of private ownership in old China and the ideology of all reactionary classes on the decline.

The historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole also tells us that in order to wipe out the traces left over from slave society, the great politician that first unified China and the famous representative of the Legalist school Ch'in Shih Huang had carried out a series of social reforms and had in particular buried alive more than 460 reactionary Confucian scholars and burnt the Confucian books other than those collected and kept by the officers of scholastic studies, so that "the world cannot censure the present with the past." ("Biography of Li Szu" in Historical Records) He had exercised fairly comprehensive dictatorship over the slave-owner class. We praise Ch'in

Shih Huang precisely because we affirm his historical meritorious deeds in this respect. Meanwhile, we also think that although Ch'in Shih Huang represented the newly emerging landlord class, he was after all the political representative of the exploiting classes, and restricted by his class and time, he could not thoroughly carry out the struggle to wipe out the old traces of the slave society. Therefore, many reactionary Confucian scholars could lie hidden and the reactionary Confucian ideas could also be preserved. All these old traces had become the social foundation for Chao Kao to usurp power and restore the slavery system.

Through these main historical experiences, we are enable to clearly see that in the alternation of several societies based on the exploitation system in history, on the one hand, the newly emerging exploitation system which was on the ascent and represented the demands of historical development was bound to use the force of political power to suppress the resistance and restoration of the old exploiting class. However, on the other hand, restricted by class and time, it could not thoroughly wipe out the traces left behind by the previous decadent social system of exploitation on the decline. It was precisely the latter that had retained the social conditions for the restoration of the old system. On the contrary, after it had turned into a backward and decadent class, in order to uphold its reactionary rule and suppress the revolutionary struggle of people, it also had to strengthen the traces of the former old society and make use of them.

Only the proletarian revolution aims at setting up the socialist country of the dictatorship of the proletariat after the seizure of political power. "This kind of dictatorship is an inevitable transition period to the abolition of all class differences, of all relations of production arising from these differences, of all social relations in conformity with these relations of production and the change of all concepts arising from these social relations." This is to say that the historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat is not only to suppress the resistance and restoration of the overthrown exploiting classes and guard against subversion and aggression from imperialism and social-imperialism, but also to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in all spheres and stages of development of the revolution and at the same time also to restrict the bourgeois right, constantly weaken and sweep away the bourgeoisie and the material and spiritual conditions which capitalism depends upon for its emergence, and gradually wipe out the traces left behind by the old society so that the bourgeoisie cannot exist or emerge again. This also means that the task of wiping out the "traces" and "corrupt practices" left behind by old society can only be accomplished under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Furthermore, it is necessary to do this before we can effectively consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent capitalist restoration, carry out the struggle to oppose and guard against revisionism through to the end and insure that our socialist country will forever triumphantly forge ahead along the orientation charted by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought.

Since socialist society is just born out of the old society, it inevitably bears the traces left behind from the old society. Such traces exist in the economic, moral and spiritual realm. For example, the bourgeois right still exists to varying degrees in three aspects of the relations

of production, namely, the system of ownership, the inter-relations among people and distribution. Again, in the realm of the superstructure, there are still bourgeois forces and old traditional concepts that hinder the growth of socialist new things. These traces of the old society form the soil that engenders the new bourgeois elements and capitalism in socialist society. The wiping out of these traces cannot be carried out in a single morning but has to go through the entire historical period of socialism. This had determined the protracted and complex nature of class struggle and the two-line struggle. As long as these traces still exist, the new bourgeois elements will rely on them for their emergence. They will work in collusion with the landlord and bourgeois classes in a vain attempt to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique was the political representative of the new and old bourgeoisie.

Therefore, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique had to vigorously advocate the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which were the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline and create counter-revolutionary public opinion. They made use of the bourgeois right and adopted the means of "tempting people with offices, emoluments and favors" to organize the revisionist ranks in the plot to turn them into their tool for toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

Therefore, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique fostered implacable hatred for the dictatorship of the proletariat and cursed it for "upholding the laws of Ch'in Shih Huang."

Therefore, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique hated the great proletarian cultural revolution and tried their best to attack and smear the great number of socialist new things emerging from this great revolution so as to incite, by sowing seeds of discord, those people more deeply influenced by the idea of bourgeois right to follow them and oppose the restriction of the bourgeoisie right under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

All these are too many to enumerate. This has fully revealed that the criminal aim of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique was to increase the soil breeding the bourgeoisie and capitalism through extending the traces of old society so as to realize the plot of toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

Through reviewing the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in the company unit, we have come to deeply realize that as long as we study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, thoroughly criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and closely link up the two together, we can further clearly recognize the class origin and social foundation breeding revisionism and better develop the struggle to oppose and guard against revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat on all fronts. We must follow Chairman Mao's instruction, and on the basis of combining theory with practice, have a good grasp of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, further understand and implement the Party's basic line, and in both the economic base and the superstructure, persevere in continuing

the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must further understand that it is necessary to constantly wipe out the traces of old society in order to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is just as what was pointed out by Lenin, "The deeper the revolution has dug into the old foundation, the more difficult it is to restore the old system."

* * *

STYLE OF LIFE

The Theory That "Minor Irregularities Are Harmless" Is a Fallacy Endangering the Revolution

by

Chi Hsüan-yen (紀軒彥)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 10, 1975)

Chairman Mao has recently pointed out, "Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." This instruction of Chairman Mao's should arouse our high attention and vigilance. Lin Piao and company vigorously advocated the theory that "minor irregularities are harmless." The so-called "minor irregularities" refer to the bourgeois style of life. In the course of seriously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must further criticize this fallacy.

Are "minor irregularities" really "harmless"? The facts of the two-line struggle tell us that the aim of Lin Piao and company in vigorously practicing and publicizing the bourgeois style of life is to corrupt the proletariat and the broad masses of the people and to disintegrate the combat spirit of the revolutionary ranks so that they could plot for the overthrow of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the restoration of capitalism. Their so-called "minor irregularities are harmless" in essence means that they are "harmless" to the Lin Piao anti-Party clique but they are of endless harm to us of the proletariat and the revolutionary people.

The bourgeois style of life is invariably closely linked up with the bourgeois world outlook. Since people have different world outlook, they naturally would have distinctly different attitude toward the style of life. Whether to appreciate and pursue the bourgeois style of life or to uphold the proletarian style of life at all times is the acute antagonism and struggle between the two kinds of world outlook. "Braving arduous struggle," "without seeking private gains" and "integrity" stand for the outstanding tradition and natural political color of us communists and revolutionary cadres, and the proletarian style of life; while loving leisure and disdaining labor, self-seeking, extravagance and corruption are the reflection of the inherent class nature of the bourgeoisie and all the exploiting classes and the bourgeois style of life. On the question of how should the bourgeois style of life be looked at, and whether it is harmful or "harmless," we must distinguish the right from the wrong by tracing to the source of the world outlook.

The question of life is again always inseparable from the question of politics. There are differences as well as connections between the two. The proletariat want to transform the world according to the Marxist world outlook while the bourgeoisie want to transform the world in accordance with their decadent world outlook on the decline. This determines that a certain political line inevitably gives rise to a certain style of life, and that a

certain style of life will implement a political line that conforms to it. Therefore, in order to transform the whole society and wipe out all class differences, the proletariat must insist on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in both the economic base and the superstructure, including the transformation of people's style of life. In this sense, the sphere of life is in itself an important aspect in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

Chairman Mao points out, "Without the style of hard struggle, it is impossible to maintain a firm and correct political orientation." This teaches us that in order to adhere to the political orientation of the Party's basic line and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must occupy the sphere of life with Marxism, inherit and carry forward the glorious tradition of the proletariat in braving arduous struggle and repel the corrosion and influence of bourgeois ideas. This is to say that we must understand the question of preventing the emergence of the bourgeois style of life from the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It can thus be seen that the emergence of the bourgeois style of life is definitely not any "minor irregularity." It is the reflection of class struggle and is related to the major question of what kind of world outlook should be used to transform the world, what kind of political line should be implemented and whether or not the dictatorship of the proletariat can be consolidated. We must oppose the bourgeois style of life, embrace the proletarian world outlook in the course of struggle, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of braving arduous struggle and unswervingly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Only in this way can we guard against losing our bearings in navigation or changing course in the storm of class struggle and the two-line struggle, be forever full of vigor and vitality, and charge ahead in the battle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

ARMY DAY

Peking Grand Reception Marks Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1975)

the ministry of national defence of the people's republic of china gave a grand reception here this evening to warmly celebrate the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the reception was held in the great hall of the people. in the middle of the backdrop on the rostrum was a huge portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people and the founder and commander of the chinese people's liberation army. the portrait was flanked by five red banners on either side.

attending the reception were party and state leaders yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chang chun-chiao, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, hua kuo-feng, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, ku mu and sun chien; su yu and hsiao ching-kuang, vice-ministers of national defence; yang cheng-wu, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; liang pi-yeh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang tsung-hsun, director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and ting kuo-yu, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china, military attaches of foreign embassies here and their wives were among the guests.

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of national defence, said in his toast at the reception:

"the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army is arriving at a time when the situation both at home and abroad is excellent. on behalf of the ministry of national defence of the people's republic of china, i extend a warm welcome and heartfelt thanks to all our guests present at the reception here this evening for joining us in celebrating this glorious festival excl.

"the chinese people's liberation army, which is the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china,

shoulders the glorious task of defending the great socialist motherland. all commanders and fighters of the army should deepen their study of the marxist theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat, resolutely implement chairman mao's line of army building, carry forward our army's glorious tradition, unite to 'grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war', and be ready at all times to wipe out the enemies who dare to intrude. we are determined to liberate taiwan excl."

in conclusion, vice-chairman yeh chien-ying proposed a toast to the health and long life of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, to the great victories the chinese people's liberation army has won together with the people throughout the country, and to the friendship of all peoples in the world.

the reception proceeded in a revolutionary atmosphere of unity and victory. in the course of the reception, the band played such revolutionary songs as "a long life to chairman mao", "the people's army is loyal to the party", "march of the chinese people's liberation army", "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" and "people of taiwan, our own brothers".

also present were:

leading members of the p.l.a. general departments, the science and technology commission for national defence, military academies, various services and arms, the peking units and the peking garrison chang tsai-chien, hsiang chung-hua, peng shao-hui, li ta, wang shang-jung, hu wei, ho cheng-wen, wu hsiu-chuan, tien wei-hsin, wei po-ting, kuo lin-hsiang, chang chih-ming, chang tien-yun, ho cheng, chang hsien-yueh, feng yung-shun, pai hsiang-kuo, hsu pin, chan hai-ying, sun hung-chen, luan hsueh-wen, lu nan-chiao, kang li-tse, chang ai-ping, tao lu-chia, hsiao hsiang-jung, chen pin, chung chih-ping, chien hsueh-sen, chu kuang-ya, li kuang-chun, chang chen-huan, ma chieh, hsu kuang-yi, lo yuan-fa, fang chiang, tsou chia-hua, yeh cheng-ta, cheng han-tao, chou yi-ping, li ju-hung, chiao chih, sung shih-lun, hsiao hua, wang hsin-ting, chang yi-hsiang, ho kuang-hua, yen kuei-yao, kuo hua-jo, kao ti-chien, wang yun-jui, han shuang-ting, hsiao ke, tang liang, tuan su-chuan, nieh chi-feng, yang chen, tao han-chang, chen chung-min, ho teh-ching, sun po, lin chien, liu chung, tung chao, kuo kuang, yang kuang-lung, li hsi-wen, wang hung-kun, tu yi-teh, kung chao-nien, ma ning, chang ting-fa, huang li-ching, chang ta-chih, wang ping, hsiang shou-chih, chen ho-chiao, huang hsin-ting, mo wen-hua, tan shan-ho, li chen, wu ke-hua, tsui tien-min, teng hai-ching, fu chung-pi, wu chung, yang chun-sheng, cheng han-hao, tan ching-chiao, yang yin-sheng, tai ching-yuan, peng fu-chiu, chiang wen, yeh yun-kao, chin yeh, li yen, tu ping, tsao yu-kuang, chang nai-keng, peng ching-yun, huang yu-feng, chang ching-hua, chai cheng-wen, meng ping, yang chieh, li wei, chang po-hsiang, wang feng, li man-tsun, shih chin-chien, chen ya-ting, chen chi-tung,

yang ssu-teh, tsai hsiao, peng fei, chia chun-ching, shang li-ko, liu han, ma fa-jan, wang ju-chun, li yuan; liu li-feng, chao yang, yin cheng-chen, ting chih-hui, tsui huai-chih, cheng hsueh-yu, shen jun-sheng, yen ching-yun, tung chih-chang, su huan-ching, kuei shao-chung, pai chung-yu and li jen-lin, and tung chi-wu;

vice-foreign ministers han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, wang hai-jung, ma wen-po and ho ying, and leading members of departments concerned tsai shu-mei, hsieh ching-yi and yang po-lan.

also present were lo jui-ching, fu chung, tang tien-chi, jao cheng-hsi, li yao, li hsueh-san, chou shih-ti, chen chi-han, hsieh liang, li tien-huan, tun hsing-yun, chen shih-chu, li shou-hsuan, fan che-hsiang, wang shao-nan, sheng chih-hua, cha kuo-chen, sung lieh, chung chi-kuang, li chu-kuei, lin hao, liu shao-wen, fu chiu-tao, sun yi, chin ju-pai, li chen, lin yueh-chin and hsueh ming.

also present were combat heroes and models, and representatives of advanced units, militia, families of armymen and fallen heroes, army literary and art and sports circles as well as representatives of peking workers and poor and lower-middle peasants chou tzu-ho, li chun-kuang, tung hsiang-yi, tung wen-chieh, liu shih-kuo, li yu-chuan, wang chu-hsiao, hsieh yi-min, chu chan-ying, ho shu-hsien, ting li, ma yu-tao, lu ting, li ya-min, chen fu-han, tu pao-jung, wang ming-ju and chu tsung-yi.

Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin Celebrate Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1975)

people in peking, shanghai and tientsin and commanders and fighters of army units stationed there warmly celebrated the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army at happy get-togethers and in activities to support the army and cherish the people on the eve of the festival which falls tomorrow.

wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, attended a celebration meeting in shanghai this evening. leading members of party, government and army organizations in various places joined local celebration activities respectively.

over the past few days, happy get-togethers and discussions were held by many factories, people's communes, schools, offices and commercial enterprises in shanghai at which civilians joined armymen in hailing the close relations between the army and people. extensive activities were carried out in line with the call "the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army; the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country."

the shanghai no. 1 department store invited cadres and fighters of the "good eighth company on nanking road" to talk about their exemplary deeds in upholding and carrying forward the unit's fine tradition of plain living and hard struggle. members of the communist youth league and other young people working in the department store paid special visits to the company where they saw an exhibition on its history and joined the fighters at a discussion on their experience in studying revolutionary theory. cadres and fighters of the unit also went among the masses to solicit comments and suggestions.

in the past few days, such get-togethers were held by armymen and people in various districts, counties and many grass-roots units in the capital. the tungcheng district invited combat heroes, who distinguished themselves in the battle to defend china's hsisha islands, to make reports.

commanders and fighters of some units went to people's communes and factories on visits and study tours and improved their "cherish the people" pact in line with chairman mao's teaching on "supporting the government and cherishing the people".

on the eve of "august 1", comfort groups made up of people from various circles in various districts and counties in and around tientsin went to coastal

outposts, army barracks and hospitals to extend greetings to the people's fighters.

some districts and counties sent literary and art propaganda teams to perform in army camps. p.l.a. heroes were invited by many organizations and offices to report on their experience in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and their outstanding merits of carrying on the glorious tradition of hard struggle.

leading organs at all levels in peking, shanghai and tientsin and local people recently visited and extended cordial regards to families of fallen heroes and armymen, and disabled and demobilized armymen who have been back to civilian life, and checked how the work of giving them preferential treatment had been carried out. many units called meetings of veteran red armymen, relatives of fallen heroes, and disabled armymen, and encouraged them to make an assiduous study of the theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry the revolutionary tradition forward and gain still greater glory.

ARMY DAY PROPAGANDA

Chinese Armymen Serve People

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1975)

carrying forward the glorious tradition of serving the people heart and soul, the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army are giving active support to the people in socialist revolution and construction and have been praised by them.

to help with local industry and agriculture, a p.l.a. unit stationed on the hainan island has this year deployed more than 50,000 men and several hundred support-agriculture teams to villages inhabited by the minority li and miao people and to factories and docks. the unit's lorries and naval vessels helped transport material for industrial and agricultural production.

technicians from the radar station of a naval unit helped communes and brigades repair more than 800 farm machines and implements, and train technicians by running training classes.

the no. 187 hospital of an army unit organized medical teams to help communes and brigades on the island improve medical service. working together with "barefoot" doctors, these teams conducted a general check-up of chronic tracheitis, giving treatment to 2,200 patients.

stationed in a commune in pinglu county in north china's shansi province, the ninth company of a p.l.a. unit found a mountain production brigade not easily accessible by roads. chemical fertilizer, farm tools and coal had to be brought in and farm produce brought out by shoulder-poles or draft animals along mountain trails. the commanders and fighters built a 6-metre-wide road in march this year. completed in half a month, the project involved 1,300 cubic metres of earth and stone work. since then, agricultural and side-line produce has been brought out by horse-drawn carts and industrial products for farm use and daily necessities brought in by trucks in a steady flow along the new road. "p.l.a. men love the people. by building a road in the mountain, they have brought happiness to us," said the commune members. they named it "cherish-the-people road" and engraved the name on a roadside boulder in honour of the company.

the no. 2 company of an army unit stationed in penhsi, liaoning province, northeast china, is known as a "model company for cherishing the people" for its exploits in the anti-japanese war (1937-1945). it recently presented to the changchiapao production team works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, and other reference books in the current study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. five of the company's activists in the study of theory helped the production team in the study. the 74-year-old poor peasant yu chang-tsun could not attend political evening school because of failing eyesight. fighter yin chang of the company called on the elderly peasant and joined him in study. the company trained 20 activists in the study of theory for the team this year.

Office Workers and Armymen on Tibetan Plateau
Persevere in Productive Labor

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jul. 30, 1975)

displaying the party's revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, party and government cadres and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army in the tibet autonomous region while doing their routine work well, have persevered in farm and sideline production.

after the peaceful liberation of tibet, the p.l.a. commanders and fighters stationed in lhasa and office workers began doing farm work and sideline production in line with chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle. they pitched tents in wilderness to dig irrigation ditches and open up land for growing vegetables and grain.

in 1966, chairman mao issued the "may 7" directive, calling on the people's liberation army to study politics and military affairs, raise its educational levels and also engaging in agriculture and sideline production. the p.l.a. men were keener in doing farm work. cadres and fighters of the political department of the tibet military area command reclaimed a sandy beach by the lhasa river. the farm produced 400 tons of grain between 1967 and 1974.

the current nationwide movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat has enhanced their understanding of the significance of participation in physical labour. they made scathing criticism of the reactionary attacks by the lin piao anti-party clique on cadres following the "may 7" road. they recognized that cadre participation in collective productive labour is a measure of fundamental importance to restrict bourgeois right, narrow the three gaps (between worker and peasant, town and country and manual and mental labour), oppose and prevent revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

cadres of the tibet meteorological bureau are self-reliant in vegetable supplies all the years past. they set up a vegetable garden complete with greenhouses and wells.

the first trees planted by sections under the lhasa city revolutionary committee have begun bearing fruit. some trees bear as much as 250 kilogrammes of fruit each.

large tracts of wasteland strewn with rocks or rank with brambles that surrounded lhasa in the old days have now given way to fertile croplands. the once stinking cesspits that dotted the city before liberation have been filled and turned into vegetable gardens.

PLA Frontier Guards Help Build Up Border Regions

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1975)

frontier guards of the chinese people's liberation army are giving active support to socialist construction in border regions. their whole-hearted service is warmly acclaimed by the people of various nationalities in these areas.

the regiments, battalions and companies of a p.l.a. unit in china's northernmost province of heilungkiang, have sent a large number of commanders and fighters to help the local people develop production and diversify the economy. for the past few years, they have helped level and reclaim 87 hectares of land and dig irrigation ditches totalling 5,000 metres in length, thus contributing to big advances in grain production, forestry and livestock-breeding in many production brigades.

the second battalion of a regiment stays with a production brigade on a wooded high mountain, where the weather is cold and the farmland scattered. a support-agriculture team of commanders and fighters sent by the battalion joined the brigade leaders in propagating among the local peasants chairman mao's instruction "in agriculture, learn from tachai", which aroused the peasants' enthusiasm for socialism. many armymen from the battalion, driving their own horse-carts, came to help the commune peasants terrace mountainsides into level fields. working a winter-spring period, they opened more than 1,000 level plots which gave a good harvest the same year.

in april last year, melted snow poured down from high mountains, threatening the life and property of the peasants living at the foot of the mountains. leading members of the frontier guard unit led more than 400 men to the rescue. braving waist-deep icy water, they brought more than 30 families to safety and salvaged 120 tons of grain. when the flood receded, they helped the peasants rebuild their homes.

while performing its routine duties, a frontier guard regiment stationed in a remote mountain area in yunnan province has done much to help the local inhabitants grasp revolution and promote production. they did it in line with the army's tradition of being a fighting force and at the same time a production force and a work force. since 1973, the regiment has reclaimed 120 hectares of land, created 39 hectares of paddy fields and built over 40 irrigation ditches, all in the interest of the local people. to make the most of the local water resources, commanders and fighters

helped communes and brigades build small hydro-electric stations to power threshers, huskers and rice-and-flour mills and light lamps.

in addition, the regiment organizes a team to do mass work in communes, production brigades and teams. squard leader li hsiang-ting has won the hearts of the lahu people by working among them for six years since he was enlisted. in october 1972, he and several men came to work in the wuiku production team, resolved to change the local conditions. they experimented with growing fine strains of rice and maize, fruit, tea and lac, all brought from elsewhere. they helped the peasants raise fish and build ponds and aqueducts. as a result, the production team reported big rises in grain output as well as in forestry, livestock-breeding, sideline production and fishery.

the commanders and men of the regiment also help communes and production brigades and teams run evening political schools and study classes. they join the peasants in studying revolutionary theory, criticizing revisionism and the bourgeosie, and putting revolution in command of production. the local peasants have become more aware of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

Peking Garrison Serves People

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1975)

carrying forward the tradition of "supporting the government and cherishing the people", commanders and fighters of the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army have forged close links with the people.

here are some stories about a regiment that does its duty in four districts and counties in peking. officers and men of the regiment often join the local workers and peasants in studying marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works, and criticizing revisionism and the bourgeoisie. the regiment has 102 cadres and fighters working in 68 primary or middle schools as political instructors. they actively help promote revolution in education and pass on revolutionary traditions to the students.

the 82nd artillery company of the regiment once stationed near a factory which was being expanded. the armymen

volunteered to work shoulder to shoulder with the workers and helped accomplish the task ahead of schedule.

one day the regiment's eighth company found workers at a nearby warehouse busy unloading bricks. the company immediately sent 40 men to help and finished the job in good time.

this summer the whole regiment has helped people's commune peasants harvest 230 hectares of wheat and sow 40 hectares of autumn crops.

the commanders and fighters strictly observe the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention formulated by chairman mao and do not take even a needle or a piece of thread from the masses. the commanders and fighters of one company often take part in productive labour in a factory, but they never use the factory's gasoline to wash their oil-stained hands after work.

fighters of the first company did not eat a single peach or pear when they worked in the commune orchards. when the apricots ripened this summer, the commune members sent several baskets of the fruit to the first company and insisted on taking no payment. however, the company sent the money to the commune later, with thanks and an explanation that they must observe the army's rules of discipline strictly.

A People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1975)

our recent visit to the 196th division of the chinese people's liberation army left us with a deep impression that it has always remained an army of the chinese people.

we had a long interview with political commissar wang and several other leading cadres of the division. it started with a review of the history of the division.

that was in 1937, the year when the war of resistance to japanese aggression broke out. a small detachment of the eighth route army led by the chinese communist party marched into the wutaishan mountains in shansi province, north china, and established an anti-japanese base area there in accordance with chairman mao's teaching of "doing propaganda among the masses, organizing the masses, arming them, helping them to establish

revolutionary political power". later more and more people volunteered to join the army to resist the aggressors and defend the motherland and their home villages. several local army units came into being. they were then amalgamated to form the 196th division.

one day a 12-year-old son of a poor peasant came to the division and demanded to join it. since then he has fought in this unit, stinting neither sweat nor blood in driving out the japanese invaders and defeating the kuomintang reactionaries, achieving national independence, liberating the people and defending the country. he is political commissar wang himself, a cheerful strongly-built man.

"ours is a people's army whose sole purpose is to serve the people whole-heartedly," said the political commissar. "it was first organized by the awakened people who took up arms to achieve national liberation and defend the interests of the people. it is fundamentally different from the reactionary army raised by pressganging people and gathering together mercenaries to serve the reactionary ruling classes."

some of the companies under the division started with very poor equipment -- kitchen-knives, spears or at the best a few rifles.

political commissar wang said: "so long as we follow a correct political line and military line, we can always manage to get the men and guns we need, and the people's army can grow from small to big and from weak to strong in struggle."

the fighting course of the chinese people's army since it started in 1927 as the chinese workers' and peasants' red army has fully proved that the line for army building formulated by chairman mao in the light of the concrete conditions of the chinese revolution is the lifeblood of the army. this line on army building is extremely rich in content, but the most important component, the political commissar emphasized, is that "our army is placed under the absolute leadership of the chinese communist party armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. this guarantees that our army will always retain the qualities of a people's army and march from victory to victory, he added.

guided by chairman mao's line on army building, this army which could only count on millet plus rifles defeated the enemy, who was superior in both weaponry and number, by relying on the support of the people in the revolutionary base areas and in other parts of the country in the eight years of anti-japanese war and four years of liberation war.

in an intercepting operation that lasted 16 days,

one battalion of the division threw back more than 40 successive attacks mounted by an enemy force ranging from one battalion to two regiments under cover of bombers and artillery fire. the battalion held out and did not budge an inch, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

since the founding of new china, the division has taken part in staunchly defending the socialist motherland.

political commissar wang went on: "because our men have high political consciousness and know why they take up arms, our people's army displays great heroism and vanquishes all enemies."

like other p.l.a. units, the 196th division puts political and ideological work above everything else. it spends two-fifths of its time on studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticizing revisionism and non-proletarian ideas to imbue the people's fighters with high political consciousness, and the rest on military training.

"putting proletarian politics in command of the army not only ensures the quality of the people's army, but also guarantees its fighting capability," said the political commissar.

"the chinese people's liberation army is always a fighting force and at the same time a working force and a production force," he went on.

in the war years, the 196th division, apart from fighting, propagated the party's policies among the masses, mobilized and organized them and helped them to establish people's political power, set up the militia and extend the revolutionary base areas. where conditions permitted, it helped the people develop production.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the division sent commanders and fighters to 400 schools, factories and people's communes in peking and tientsin to study chairman mao's teachings together with the masses and assist them in the struggle against revisionist lines.

like other p.l.a. units, the division is equipped with sickles, picks and tractors as well as arms. while performing military tasks, it also engages in industrial and agricultural production. it grows part of its food grain and vegetables around its barracks and runs some factories to produce water pumps and other things for the state. during busy farming seasons, the commanders and fighters would go to help rural people's communes with farm work. political commissar wang said: "the army engaging in production

can improve its living standards and lighten the state's burden and, most significant of all, provide the commanders and fighters with opportunities of taking part in productive labour, which helps them to foster the idea of serving the people and retain the sterling qualities of the troops who are sons of the working people."

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Northeast China Dyestuff Plant Makes Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jul. 30, 1975)

daring to think and act, workers and staff of a northeast china dyestuff plant made more than 300 technical innovations in the great proletarian cultural revolution and production capacity trebled the designed capacity last year.

the kirin dyestuff plant in changchun achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results by breaking with blind faith in foreign-designed equipment and technology, and made improvements to outdated machines and methods.

influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist servility to things foreign and dependence on bourgeois specialists in running factories, the plant formerly copied everything from foreign literature, from designs, equipment and technological processes down to operational technique and management. the technological processes were complicated and equipment cumbersome. production was low and slow, quality poor and cost of production high.

technical innovation groups composed of workers, cadres and technical personnel were formed at various levels after the revisionist line in industry was criticized. a mass-participating technical innovation campaign was launched in the plant.

the original method of condensing some solid matters into a new solid matter was very complicated and inefficient, as dozens of machines were employed in eight processes. workers of the condensing workshop boldly proposed a new method of direct condensation and succeeded after more than a hundred experiments.

technical innovations did away with 59 pieces of equipment and 12 operations, shortened the cyclical period of production, lowered raw material consumption, saved man-power and raised output more than four times.

the workers made many new equipment with machine parts that had been saved. a workshop had planned to import 16 machines and expand its building so as to increase output. the workers did not agree. pooling the wisdom and efforts of the masses, they made the required machines and doubled the output without renovating the building.

in the technical innovation movement, the workers paid attention to the prevention of pollution. they recovered more than 30 varieties of raw materials from waste water and made comprehensive utilization of wastes.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Albanian Shooting Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1975)

vice-premier hua kuo-feng met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the albanian shooting team led by leader mihal qipo and deputy leaders xhevat leuri and izedin millo.

present on the occasion were musin kroi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy here, and chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission.

Albanian Shooting Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1975)

the albanian shooting team led by leader mihal qipo and deputy leaders xhevat leuri and izedin millo wound up its friendly tour of china and left here for home today.

Chinese Army Day Marked in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 31, 1975)

the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army was warmly celebrated here yesterday evening at a grand meeting held by the tirana units of the albanian people's army.

the meeting was attended by nazar berberi, vice-minister of people's defence, adem sollaku, director of the culture and propoganda department of the ministry of people's defence, representatives of arms and services of the people's army, national liberation war veterans and leading members of armed units in tirana.

han po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, and chang hsiu-shan, military attache of the embassy, were also present.

the meeting was presided over by comrade adem sollaku. fuat bilbili, an officer of the albanian people's army, and chang hsiu-shan spoke at the meeting.

bilbili pointed out in his speech that the chinese people's liberation army is an army created, organized, educated and led by the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung. it serves loyally the people and the great cause of marxism-leninism, revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

he said: "as a weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat and following the teachings of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people's liberation army has actively participated in and given energetic support to the great proletarian cultural revolution. under the leadership of the working class and integrating itself with the people, the c.p.l.a. has made outstanding contribution to the smashing of the two bourgeois-revisionist headquarters of liu shao-chi and lin piao and their counter-revolutionary plots to restore capitalism."

he said: "the great chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army, inspired and guided by the marxist-leninist general line of the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung's thought, are carrying out, with revolutionary optimism and firm confidence in their own strength, the resolutions of the tenth national congress of the party and the tasks laid down by the first session of the fourth national people's congress, and pushing forward the revolution aimed at upholding and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat."

bilbili praised the victories achieved by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and the great friendship between the peoples and armies of china and albania. he said: "the great victory of the chinese people is also a victory of our people. there exists a close and fraternal friendship between our people and army on the one hand and the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army on the other. this friendship is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and was forged by our two parties and our beloved leaders comrade enver hoxha and chairman mao tsetung. the great friendship between our two peoples, two parties and two armies is pure, revolutionary and unbreakable."

chang hsiu-shan said in his speech: "the heroic albanian people and their army, under the correct leadership of the great leader of the albanian people

comrade enver hoxha and the party of labour, have achieved brilliant successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction."

he said: the albanian people's army is a heroic army with glorious revolutionary traditions. in the past 32 years, under the leadership of comrade hoxha and the party of labour, it has been actively fighting on the forefront, either in the war for national liberation or in socialist revolution and socialist construction. with pick in one hand and rifle in the other, it has frustrated the encirclement, blockade and sabotage of the imperialists and soviet modern revisionists, made very great contribution and performed immortal exploits for the independece and liberation of the motherland and for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. at present, the albanian army and people are closely rallying round the central committee of the party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, carrying out in depth the class struggle and revolutionization campaign and striving to implement the fighting tasks set by the sixth congress of the party.

chang hsiu-shan warmly praised sino-albanian friendship based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. he said: "we deeply cherish this friendship. we are convinced that in the joint struggle to come, the army and people of our country will continue to unite closely with the fraternal albanian people and the albanian people's army and advance together towards new victories along the road illuminated by marxism-leninism."

their speeches were punctuated with warm applause and cheers of "enver-mao tsetung".

the meeting was followed by a performance by the song and dance ensemble of the albanian people's army.

a unit of the albanian people's army in korca also held a meeting on july 26 to celebrate the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets Belgian Marxist-Leninist Communist Party Cadres' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, this afternoon met with all members of the cadres' delegation of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium led by jean paul d'haeyer. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

after the meeting, deputy head chang hsiang-shan gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

the delegation, which arrived here by air on july 17, will soon leave here for home. during their stay in china, they toured peking, tachai and shanghai.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Dahomean Football Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1975)

the football delegation from the republic of dahomey led by kpossou comlan roger concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air yesterday evening.

while in china, the dahomean football delegation toured peking, shanghai, shenyang, harbin, taching and changchun where they played friendly matches with local football teams.

CHINA AND FIJI

Chinese Football Team Ends Visit to Fiji

(NCNA-English Nadi, Fiji, Jul. 30, 1975)

a chinese football team left here for australia today after concluding a visit to fiji.

the chinese team arrived in fiji on july 27 at the invitation of the fiji football association. this was the first sports team of the people's republic of china to visit fiji.

during its stay in the country, the chinese team played a friendly match in nadi with the national team of fiji. more than 4,000 people watched the match. the skill and sportsmanship displayed by both teams won the acclaim of the spectators.

dr. s.a. sahib, mayor of nadi, and m.v. pillai, president of the fiji football association, gave a reception and a dinner respectively to welcome the chinese football team. the chinese community in fiji held a dinner party in lautoka for the team. among the 500 people of various circles present at the dinner were s.m. koya, leader of the opposition and president of the fiji national federation party, and members of the parliament. the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese sportsmen visited a factory, a school and scenic spots of this beautiful island country in south pacific and were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Chinese Photo Exhibition Opens in Gambia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1975)

a photo exhibition sponsored by the chinese embassy in the gambia opened in the gambia national library in banjul yesterday, according to a report from that city.

the exhibition covers gambian president dawda kairaba jawara's state visit to china and china's achievements in socialist construction.

lady chilel jawara, wife of president jawara, cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony.

chinese ambassador lei yang and gambia's acting minister of external affairs and minister of agriculture and natural resources yaya ceesay spoke at the ceremony. ceesay said, "the historic and very successful state visit his excellency the president sir dawda jawara and lady chilel jawara paid to the people's republic of china very greatly reinforced and consolidated the cordial relations and close cooperation between china and the gambia and the warm friendship happily existing between the people of china and the people of the gambia."

also present at the opening ceremony were gambian minister of information and tourism l.k. sanyang, other government officials, gambian friends from all walks of life and diplomatic envoys.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexico Guests Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1975)

professor efren del pozo, secretary-general of the union of universities of latin america and adviser to the mexican secretary for health and public assistance, and his wife wound up their visit to peking and left here today to tour nanking, soochow and shanghai before going home.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Philippine Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1975)

chinese vice-premier wu kuei-hsien met and had a friendly conversation with the philippine medical delegation here this afternoon. leader of the delegation is pacifico e. marcos, president of the philippine medical care committee, and deputy leader is antonio c. oposa, president of the philippine medical association.

present on the occasion were chang chih-chiang, leading member of the chinese medical association, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

Philippine Water Polo Team Visits "Home of Swimmers"

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 30, 1975)

the philippine water polo team made a special trip to tungkuan county -- known as the "home of swimmers" in china -- on july 28 and 29.

on their arrival at tungkuan county, the philippine team was honoured at a reception given by the county physical culture and sports committee that evening. yesterday morning, the philippine guests arrived at the "river village" of taochiao people's commune by boat and were warmly applauded by young commune members who were swimming in the river. then the philippine guests saw exhibitions of swimming in full combat kit, rowing, shooting, water transport and rescue performed by local militiamen.

the philippine guests visited the junior spare-time sports school of the commune where they saw a swimming exhibition given by the children. the commune is known for its mass swimming activities. the primary and middle school pupils there all like swimming. since last year, the spare-time sports school has run "children's classes" to teach four-to-six-year-olds swimming. the commune has in the past years trained large numbers of swimmers for the state. when the guests learned that lu huan-kai and two other swimmers trained by the commune took part in the seventh asian games last year, they said with joy that lu huan-kai was a name familiar to them. he had very friendly matches with philippine swimmers at the asian games. at the end of the visit, team leader brigadier-general samuel o. sarmiento expressed thanks for the warm welcome given them by the commune.

yesterday evening, the guest team played a friendly match with the hunan provincial water polo team at the tungkuan county people's swimming stadium. chairman ouyang teh of the county revolutionary committee and more than four thousand local people saw the match.

the philippine guests will leave here for peking tomorrow.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian National Track and Field Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1975)

the chinese track and field association hosted a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the tanzanian national track and field team led by raphael augustino kubaga, which is on a friendly tour of china.

present were li ching-chuan, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, ni chih-chin, president of the chinese track and field association, and chinese athletes and coaches.

diplomatic officials of the tanzanian embassy here attended.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. ni chih-chin and kubaga proposed toasts to the daily consolidation and growth of the unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

the tanzanian team arrived in peking yesterday.

Tanzanian First Vice President Gives Tea Party in Honor of Chinese Ship Team Members

(NCNA-English Zanzibar, Jul. 30, 1975)

aboud jumbe, tanzanian first vice-president and chairman of the zanzibar revolutionary council, gave a tea party at the state house here this evening in honour of members of the chinese ship team, who are leaving for home at the end of their mission, and those who have come to replace the former.

before the party, jumbe had a friendly talk with the team members. he praised them for their hard work and spirit of overcoming difficulties in implementing the tasks. he also praised the friendly cooperation between the people of the two countries.

present on the occasion were minister of state in the first vice-president's office hassan nassor moyo and other high-ranking officials of the tanzania zanzibar government.

chinese consul in zanzibar chen chiang was also present.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairese Traditional Medicine Study Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1975)

chang chih-chiang, leading member of the ministry of public health, yesterday met and feted all members of the zairese traditional medicine study delegation led by pongu.

present were zairese ambassador to china nguvulu lubunda and leading members of chinese departments concerned.

after their arrival in peking on june 15, the zairese guests made a study tour of peking, tientsin, nanking, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow, where they visited medical research institutions, workshops preparing traditional chinese medicines and gardens growing medicinal herbs and made excursions to places of historical interest.

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING & DIVING TOURNAMENT

Mexican and Malaysian Swimming Delegations and Jamaican National Swimming Coach Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30. 1975)

the mexican sports federation swimming delegation led by rodolfo aznar romero and the malaysian swimming delegation led by wong soon kai with theh poh nyen as deputy leader arrived in peking by air today to take part in the forthcoming peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet.

also arriving today were jamaican national swimming coach nevill alexander and his wife. he will take part in the meet as an observer.

the guests were met at the airport respectively by vice-chairmen yang yu-wei, chang hsi-jang and pai ping and deputy secretary-general wang wen-chung of the organizing committee of the invitational meet as well as chinese swimmers, divers and coaches. dozens of youngsters waved bouquets to express their warm friendly sentiments to the mexican, malaysian and jamaican friends.

More Swimmers and Observers Arrive for Peking International Swimming and Diving Friendship Invitational Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1975)

delegations from seven other countries for the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet arrived here by air today.

they were:

the somali swimming delegation led by ahamed abdi daarhir "shell" with abdi shik elmi farah as deputy leader;

the iraqi swimming delegation led by basil a. mahdi hassan;

the philippine swimming delegation led by samuel o. sarmiento;

the swimming delegation of the thai amateur swimming association led by arun rattarangsi;

the youth swimming delegation from the national liberation front of algeria led by sid said;

the delegation of the moroccan swimming association led by benjelloum lamfaddal; and

the swimming team of the tunisian youth union; (leader of the team sadok ouahchi is due to arrive shortly).

also arriving in peking today were the venezuelan sports friendship delegation led by leader giavanni caputo vivone and deputy leader betty mendez de perez, and luvera kiakala mayasiwa, representative of the zairese swimming federation, who will participate in the invitational meet as observers.

they were given a warm welcome at the airport by vice-chairmen of the organizing committee of the meet yang yu-wei, chang hsi-jang and kuo tung-chun, deputy secretary general wang wen-chung and chang lien-hua, as well as chinese swimmers and divers and coaches. several dozen young people beat drums and gongs and waved bouquets, extending warm greetings.

arriving here earlier for the invitational meet were the sri lanka swimming delegation, the swimming delegation from the people's republic of albania, the pakistan national swimming contingent, the swimming delegation of the palestine liberation organization, the syrian swimming and diving delegation, the

singapore swimming and diving delegation, the burmese swimming delegation, the sudanese swimming delegation, the congolese swimming delegation, the mexican sports federation swimming delegation and the malaysian swimming delegation, as well as a representative of the tanzanian swimming association and an observer of jamaica.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Canada Envisages Establishment of 200-Mile Economic Zone

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Jul. 29, 1975)

prime minister pierre trudeau suggested yesterday that the closing of canada's atlantic ports to the soviet fishing fleet (effective yesterday) is a first step towards the eventual establishment of a 200-mile offshore limit.

the government took the action in anticipation of the recognition in time under international law of a 200-mile coastal economic-management zone, he declared.

the prime minister noted that owing to overfishing of foreign fleets, the fish stocks in the northwest atlantic are becoming dangerously depleted.

fred mccain, member of parliament, said that the soviet fleet, estimated at up to 1,000 vessels, is exceeding east coast fishing quotas by 200 per cent.

canadian fishermen are reportedly urging government action to establish a 200-mile fishing zone.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

August 12, 1975 No. 5913

****
* NATIONAL *
****

ENTERPRISE LEADERSHIP

The Line Determines the Leadership in an Enterprise

by

the group of worker-theorists of the February 7 Locomotive and Rolling Stock Works in Peking and the mass criticism group of Peking University and Tsinghua University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 25, 1975)

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out at the 1st plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee: "It seems that it won't do not to carry out the great proletarian cultural revolution, for our foundation is not solid. Judging from my observations, I am afraid that in a fairly large majority of factories--I don't mean all or the overwhelming majority of them--leadership was not in the hands of the genuine Marxists and the masses of workers. Not that there were no good people among those in charge of the factories. There were. There were good people among the secretaries, deputy secretaries and members of the Party committees and among Party branch secretaries. But they were following that line of Liu Shao-ch'i--simply resorting to material incentives, putting profits in command, and instead of promoting proletarian politics, handing out bonuses, and so forth." "This means that the revolution is by no means over." This great teaching of Chairman Mao's has profoundly revealed the dialectical relationship between the line and leadership, incisely explained the extreme importance of the Marxist line and leadership toward consolidating and developing the socialist economic base and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and pointed out the orientation of continued revolution in the two aspects of the economic base and the superstructure.

After the liberation of the whole country, the Chinese people, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, took seven years time to basically complete the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of

production and gradually set up the socialist system of ownership by the whole people and the system of collective ownership by the working masses. the socialist relations of production "are capable of permitting the rapid development of productive forces at a rate unkonwn to the old society." Earth-shaking changes have occurred in China. The poor and backward old China has been transformed into the socialist new China with initial prosperity. An independent and relatively integrated industrial system and system of national economy with agriculture as the foundation is in the course of taking shape. Numerous facts show that the socialist system is much superior than the capitalist system.

After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership, Chairman Mao pointed out, "In China the struggle to consolidate the socialist system, the struggle to decide whether socialism or capitalism will prevail, will still take a long historical period." At the 1st plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, he again specially reminded the whole Party that "this foundation of ours is not solid." The socialist economic base had been set up after the seizure of political power by the proletariat, and our system of public ownership was still very young. For a time the influence of the bourgeoisie was still considerable in the management of both the old enterprises taken over by us and the new enterprises set up after liberation, and the proletariat still lacked management experience. Taking the February 7 Plant for instance, out of its 74 years of history, it served imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism for almost 50 years. The tortuous road it took after liberation was also inseparable from the almost 50 years of old influence left over from the past. There were still sharp and complicated class struggle and the two-line struggle within the socialist enterprises.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The correctness or incorrectness of the political line decides everything." In an enterprise, the nature of the system of ownership is determined by what line is carried out and which class takes the reins of leadership in its own hands.

The system of ownership by the whole people requires an enterprise to control and use the means of production according to the intersts of the state and the working people as a whole. How do the various enterprises control and use the means of production allocated them and how they are managed are questions of leadership in the enterprises. In order to realize the leadership of the proletariat in an enterprise, there must be in the enterprise a centralized leading body of the Party that firmly carries out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and is united as one and strong and effective. For the sake of sabotaging and disintegrating the socialist system of public owenrship and restoring the capitalist system of private ownership, the bourgeoisie is bound to adopt the means of barging in and dragging out to look for and foster its agents in our enterprises and to contend with the proletariat for leadership in the enterprises. The majority of comrades attach greater importance to preventing the bad people from usurping and seizing leadership in various units. However, when the good fellows are in power in the enterprises, people are often liable to overlook whether the line implemented in the enterprises is correct or incorrect, and consequently they are also liable to overlook that

there is still a danger for the socialist system of ownership by the whole people to degenerate into the capitalist system of private ownership. A great many facts before the great proletarian cultural revolution show that when the good fellow in power follow the revisionist line and practice material incentives and profits in command without promoting proletariat politics, the enterprise would be, as Lenin put it, "like a motor car that does not comply with the beck and call of the driver in it, and instead of going to the place where its driver wants it to go, it complies with the bid of another person and goes to another place." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 628)

The fundamental object of our enterprises engaged in production under the system of ownership by the whole people is to meet the need of the state and the working people. It is of course not true that socialist enterprises do not care for profit. Under the unified plans and the general and specific policies of the state, each enterprise should strive to increase production and practice economy, raise the productivity of labor, and on the basis of all-round fulfillment of state plans, do everything possible to accumulate ever more capital funds for the state. This is the basic condition for insuring socialist extended re-production. The revisionist line in running enterprises, however, ignores the need of the state and the people and sets profit as the sole object of enterprise production. All the activities of enterprises are subordinated to the need of increasing profits. "Work is carried out on a large scale when the profit is high, on a small scale when the profit is low, and not at all when there is no profit." Thus the law of value becomes the principal controller of production, and the decisive role of the law governing the planned and proportionate development of the national economy in enterprise production is accordingly whittled down and even completely squeezed out. Meanwhile, the comradely relations of mutual aid and cooperation which should be practiced between socialist enterprises also would be replaced by the capitalist relations of competition or mutual utilization. Reliance on this method not only cannot increase accumulation for socialist construction but will on the contrary stimulate the free spreading of capitalism and sabotage the socialist economy. This way of development will lead to the degeneration of socialist enterprises into capitalist enterprises.

The implementation of the revisionist line and the practice of material incentives and profits in command are bound to weaken and even abolish the leading role of the state based on the dictatorship of the proletariat in the enterprises. This also will cause the working people to actually lose their right to the ownership of the means of production. Under the revisionist line, in order to go after high profits, the enterprises must practice capitalist liberalization in the matter of laying down the production task, purchasing raw and semi-processed materials, marketing products and fixing price. They are bound to practice material incentives and corrupt the working people with money. This will extend the bourgeois right in distribution, widen the difference between the rich and the poor, and actually turn the means of production originally owned by the whole people into the means for a section of people to get hold of high incomes. For the sake of going after profits, some people may even adopt the illegal means of making false reports, getting something by posing as someone else, doing shoddy work and using inferior materials to sabotage the state plans and

impair the interests of the people, thus bringing qualitative changes to the relationship between the enterprises and the state. This will change to varying extents the nature of the system of ownership by the whole people and even actually turn it into the capitalist system of private ownership.

In the socialist country, the working class and the working people are the masters of the state and are of course also the masters of the enterprises. The working masses not only are producers but also must take part in the management of factories. This is an important guarantee for the enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people to move forward along the socialist road. The practice of material incentives means the use of some minor favors to corrupt the souls of people, to weaken the revolutionary will of the proletariat and to encourage the growth of the bourgeois way of thinking and style of life, for the purpose of making some people of the working class forget the leading status of their own class in the state and the enterprises. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, there were in the February 7 Plant 21 categories and 66 kinds of bonuses, and there were bonuses for almost any kind of work. These bonuses of all descriptions had extended the bourgeois right in distribution. They could only stimulate the capitalist "enthusiasm" of a section of people, but had repressed the socialist enthusiasm of the broad working masses. The worker-comrades aptly said, "Profits in command and material incentives are for turning the industrial workers with the great goal of communism in mind into selfish small private owners. Their vain attempt is to make the workers forget the Party after winning rewards and lose their power after taking the money." The revisionist line in running enterprises vigorously practiced bonuses in command on the one hand, and on the other hand it used certain rules and regulations to bind the workers hand and foot, to practice the "control, strangulation and repression" of the workers and to hit at the revolutionary spirit of the broad working masses and their initiative and originality in production. Under these circumstances, certain essential rules and regulations that were actually correct also were difficult to implement with real earnest. The facts show that the practice of material incentives and profits in command aims at turning the working masses from the masters of the state and enterprises into simon-pure labor power, and the inter-relationship of the socialist enterprises and the working masses in the relationship of the employer and the employed.

In short, the practice of material incentives and profits in command which is the essence of this revisionist line, seeks to change the socialist system of public ownership through changing the inter-relations of people and the relations of distribution.

At the time Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk vigorously pushed the revisionist line based on material incentives and profits in command, why was this line also followed by so many good fellows? Viewed from the experiences and lessons of the February 7 Plant, the fundamental reason was that these comrades did not understand or had forgotten the basic line of the Party. With their heads dominated by the bourgeois world outlook, they were unable to distinguish capitalism from socialism and the revisionist line from the Marxist line. They erroneously thought that after the February 7

Plant was changed from a bureaucrat-capitalist enterprise into a socialist state-owned enterprise, the question of ownership had already been completely solved. This state of mind dictated their lightly accepting the revisionistline of Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk. Under that line, many cadres were also very active, and they thought that they were in the course of building socialism. But the "socialism" they had in mind was not the historical period in which nascent communism and moribund capitalism fought against each other. As they saw it, in the socialist period, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines had already "died out." Therefore, they failed to see that the leadership in enterprises had changed, and were actually in the process of guiding the enterprises owned by the whole people onto the capitalist road.

Some people said, "After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the bad people have been dragged out, the veteran cadres have been steeled and new cadres have sallied forth. There would be no problem with the leadership." After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao have been destroyed and their revisionist line has been extensively and penetratingly criticized by the broad masses. The broad masses of cadres and the people have shown marked improvement in their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This is the great result of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. However, the pernicious influence of material incentives and profits in command advocated by the revisionist line is still far from having been wiped out, and the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines has not drawn to a close. It is especially noteworthy that in order to adhere to the correct line in the enterprises, it is imperative to tighten our grip on this basic question of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. At present, has the ideological and political line been correctly oriented in the various enterprises? Has the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat really been launched? Has a strong and effective core of leadership been set up? Has the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat really been carried out to the letter down to the basic level? Close attention must be paid to all these questions.

Chairman Mao's talk at the 1st plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee tells us that the leadership of socialist enterprises must lie in the hands of genuine Marxists and the working masses. Only the genuine Marxists can represent the basic interests of the proletariat and the working people. At the time of discussing the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie for leadership in enterprises, Lenin had pointed out, "Among the masses of the people, we are but a grain in the boundless sea, and we can administer them only when we have done things which the people are aware of." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 651) Lenin especially admonished the whole Party that "the responsible communists holding leading posts and credited with many official titles cannot be permitted to follow the currents after the bourgeoisie." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, pp. 638-639) These remarks by Lenin deserve very much our deep thought. As the principal leading cadre of an enterprise, if he does not use Marxism to arm himself, to remold himself ideologically, to guide his work and to consciously restrict the bourgeois right, he would follow the

currents after the bourgeoisie in the heated class struggle and two-line struggle. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line cannot be implemented in this enterprise, and the leadership of the proletariat cannot be guaranteed and can even be lost.

In order to tighten their grip on leadersip in enterprises and take part in the proper management of enterprises in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, the working masses are likewise required to study Marxism, to constantly raise their awareness of the two-line struggle in struggle, to resist corruption by bourgeois ideas, and to steadfastly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It must be known that the workers' movement cannot spontaneously engender Marxism, and "the spontaneous development of the workers' movement will precisely place itself under the domination of the bourgeois ideological system." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. I, p. 256) Without the theoretical weapon of Marxism, the workers of the socialist enterprises cannot become self-conscious fighters for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, nor could the leadership of enterprises be guaranteed to lie firmly in the hands of the proletariat.

The broad masses of workers and cadres of the February 7 Plant have drawn great warmth from seriously studying Chairman Mao's instruction at the 1st plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee and recalling the history of the two-line struggle in the enterprises over more than two decades. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and adherence to the policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war," there has emerged a lively scene seething with enthusiasm in revolution and production. Beginning in September 1968, the February 7 Plant has fulfilled or overfulfilled every month its production targets in the main lines of products. Meanwhile, it has also designed itself and built on a trial basis the first unit of 6,000 h.p. gear-drive internal combustion engine in China. Since the great cultural revolution, the whole plant has effected more than 5,300 items of technical innovation and transformation, and built itself equipment more than two times greater than the total number of equipment left from pre-liberation days. On the contrary, when seriously interfered with and sabotaged by the revisionist line advocating material incentives and profits in command in the past, the revolution was in a dreary situation and production was for a long time at a standstill. The two kinds of outcome from the two lines fully show that the one and only correct road for the proper running of socialist enterprises is to adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the principle of proletarian politics in command, to implement the "Anshan Steel Constitution" and to take the Taching road.

We must adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, strengthen the leadership of the Party, seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, penetratingly criticize the revisionist line, further realize stability and unity, make sure that leadership in enterprises lies in the hands of genuine Marxists and the working masses, consolidate and develop the socialist system of ownership and win new victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

* * *

EXPLOITATION AND ACCUMULATION

It Is Imperative To Enlarge Socialist Accumulation

- in criticism of the aspersions of Lin Piao and company slandering that workers are subject to "covert practice of exploitation"

by

the Group of Worker-Theorists of the First Ship-Building Team of the Lihsin Shipyard in Shanghai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 25, 1975)

We have already criticized a number of times the "Outline of Project '571'," the plan of Lin Piao and company for plotting an armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat. After studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we feel on second thought that the slanders exuding poisonous sap in the "Outline of Project '571'" still call for more thoroughgoing criticism theoretically. As we study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we divide the reactionary fallacies in the "Outline of Project '571'" into three categories: the repudiation of the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between socialism and capitalism as the basic contradiction in socialist society; the repudiation of the need for the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in all spheres; the repudiation of the need to restrict the bourgeois right under the dictatorship of the proletariat. After that, case-criticism is carried out.

Let us take for discussion the two charges made by Lin Piao and company who slandered that "our state is 'wealthy' while the people are poor" and nonsensically said that the workers were subject to "covert practice of exploitation." In the past we mainly used the personal impressions of the workers who are better and better off in the new society to refute these reactionary fallacies and to expose that they made this wild talk out of their absurd desire to negate the superiority of the socialist system. After studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it has dawned on us that the criminal object of Lin Piao and company in concocting these fallacies was to try to extend the bourgeois right in the sector of distribution, to foster the social foundation for restoring capitalism among the workers and to incite by this means the complete distribution and consumption of the fruit of labor, so as to sabotage the socialist economy and topple the dictatorship of the proletariat.

What is exploitation? We workers know this best because we ourselves had been exploited and oppressed by the landlord and bourgeois classes in the old society. After studying the Marxist theory, we have an even deeper understanding of this. Exploitation means taking possession of, without compensation, the surplus labor of the majority by the minority. In capitalist society, this refers to the surplus value created by workers in labor taken possession of without compensation by the capitalists. Exploitation is a product of the system of private ownership of the means of production.

There is exploitation only when there is the system of private ownership of the means of production, and the abolition of the system of private ownership also means the abolition of exploitation.

Marx pointed out, "The distribution of any means of consumption is but the outcome of the distribution of the condition of production itself." The "distribution of the condition of production" discussed here refers to the class which controls the means of production, and is a question of the system of ownership of the means of production. In the old society, the means of production was in the hands of the capitalists, and the workers had nothing except their own labor power. Therefore they could only sell their own labor power as a commodity to the capitalists and afterward use the wages earned to get hold of a bit of means of consumption to eke out a scanty livelihood for their families. Marxist political economy tells us that labor power "as a commodity possesses a unique characteristic: It is a force for creating value, a source engendering value, and is also a source--when put to proper use--that is capable of engendering more value than its own value." (Marx's "Hired Labor and Capital") All old workers from the old society have a personal understanding of this.

Before liberation, we worked in a capitalist shipyard "with our faces turned toward the steel plates and our backs to the sky like draft animals, but the money earned was difficult to eke out a scanty livelihood, and we had to swallow our tears." However, the capitalists, "without giving a hand or coming aboard, lived in big mansions and were clothed in silk. They had endless supply of fish and meat and had piles of gold and silver and jewels." Why were the workers poor and the capitalists rich? This was the outcome of the exploitation of the workers by the capitalists.

In the new society, the system of ownership of the means of production has changed. The wages we earn today are fundamentally different from the wages we earned under the capitalist system. Wages stand for the price of labor power in capitalist society, and reflect the relationship of the employer and the employed, the exploiter and the exploited between the capitalists and the workers. In the socialist society the wages received by us workers represent the part distributed by the state from the gross output of society for personal consumption in the form of money according to the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work." They reflect the relationship between the state that represents the interests of the laboring people as a whole and the individual workers. The working class of China has taken over state power. The means of production in factories has come under the ownership of the people of the whole country and the workers are the masters of the enterprises. The labor power of the workers is no longer a commodity. We now work in factories for building socialism and for the complete liberation of the working people of the whole world. We have fundamentally abolished the system of exploitation based on the exploitation of man by man. Lin Piao and company were entirely talking nonsense when they slandered that we workers were subject to "covert practice of exploitation."

Can the material wealth created by the laboring people be completely distributed to individual workers in socialist society?

Concerning distribution, Marx had made a detailed discussion in the "Critique of the Gotha Program." Marx pointed out that before consumer goods are distributed to individual workers for consumption in socialist society, it is first necessary to make a series of essential deductions, some for application in re-production and some for enlarging socialist accumulation so as to facilitate the development of the socialist economy. Some deductions are used in collective welfare undertakings for the workers and other working people, and this bears closely on the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Socialist accumulation is owned by the working class and the working people as a whole and is in full accord with the fundamental interests of the working people. As Marx said, "All deductions made from the producer in the capacity of a private individual will be directly or indirectly used to promote the welfare of this producer in the capacity of a member of society." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. III, p. 10)

By giving the changing situation in our plant before and after liberation for example alone, it is possible to show the necessity to enlarge socialist accumulation. The predecessor of our plant was a small shipyard run by the capitalists with crude premises and antiquated equipment. At that time, it could only give repairs to a few barges. At present, with the scale of our shipyard expanded year after year and its equipment constantly renewed, it not only is capable of repairing several 10,000-ton vessels at the same time, but also can build 10,000-ton floating docks, etc.

Furthermore, the socialist accumulation provided by various factories is also available not only for use in the factories concerned, but also for unified use within the framework of the whole country to build many new factories, new engineering projects as well as to aid the world revolution. We deeply realize that we must constantly and gradually step up socialist accumulation before we can develop the socialist economy at a faster rate, further consolidate the material foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, constantly improve the living standard of the working people, and at the same time better fulfill the internationalist obligations of the proletariat and make still more contributions to the liberation of mankind as a whole. Because socialist accumulation is taken from the people for the use of the people and is identified with the fundamental interests of the working people, the increase of socialist accumulation is therefore the conscious demand of the broad masses of working people.

Lin Piao and company maliciously slandered that the workers were subject to "covert practice of exploitation." This sought to obliterate the essential difference between the socialist system and the capitalist system and between socialist accumulation and capitalist accumulation. They attacked that socialist accumulation was responsible for the "decline" of the living standard of the working people in China and the "'wealth' of the state and the poverty of the people" out of their vain attempt to incite people to consume and spend everything so as to weaken the socialist economy, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and resotre capitalism. This had fully exposed that they were the representative figures of the bourgeoisie. In slandering that our workers were subject to "covert practice of exploitation," they essentially wanted to expose our workers to fresh exploitation. We must go on to thoroughly expose and criticize their allegation.

* * *

GRADUATES FROM WORKERS' COLLEGES

Applauding the "Special" College Students

by

Wang Yung-mei (王永枚)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 22, 1975)

After graduation from the July 21 college, the students continue to work as workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. Failing to comprehend this, some people describe them as "special" college students.

Described as special, they really are.

For many years, "to get learned in order to be an official" had been considered as an unalterable principle. However, these worker-students, after their graduation, continue to work as workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. Is this not very "special"?

For many years, people invariably waited for the right price to sell the very smattering knowledge they had, and sold it at a high price. They contended for fame at court and gain in the market. These worker-students are, however, precisely the opposite. They contribute every bit of knowledge they have learnt without reserve to the Party and the people. Is this not very "special"?

For many years, the ideas that mental labor is one cut above others and physical labor is 30 percent inferior, and that "learning is the noblest of human pursuit" have been considered to be proverbs of lasting value. As the difference between the physical labor and the mental labor still continue to prevail today, is it not also very "special" that the worker-students are capable of working with the hammer and designing projects with drawings and are a new type of college students who combine physical labor with mental labor?

In fact, though describe as special, they really are not that special. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, thousands of educated youths have gone to the mountains and the countryside, followed the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants and become new peasants with socialist consciousness and culture. Group after group of worker-peasant-soldier students have taken the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant, and they return to practice production after their graduation from college to strengthen the grand contingent of proletarian intellectuals.

Since they are by no means special, why are they looked upon by some people as "special"? Just like any other newborn things that are looked up as "heresies" and "perverted views" when first appear, in the eyes of those wearing the tinted spectacles of "traditional concepts," the return of college students to production practice after graduation are "special" people.

The admirable part of the "special" college students is that they have made a radical rupture with the traditional idea of getting learned in

order to be an official thousands of years old. They consciously work as workers with socialist consciousness and culture and struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They study seriously and firmly carry out Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive" and have embodied the dauntless spirit of going against the tide.

In order to sweep away the soil engendering capitalism and to create conditions in which it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, or for a new bourgeoisie to arise, we need in particular this kind of college students. In the battle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, we need in particular this kind of fighters. In order to carry continued revolution through to the end under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the more this kind of "special" college students we have the better!

* * *

HISTORY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Learn Some History of social Development

by

Tung Sung (冬松)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 6, 1975)

Our Party always look upon the study of the history of social development as an important aspect of Marxist education for the cadres and the masses. In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is very essential to learn some history of social development.

What kind of an attitude should be assumed after all toward the history of human society? For long, the idealist conception of history and the materialist conception of history have locked in violent struggle. To maintain their rule, the reactionary exploiting classes on the decline and their agents invariably publicize the idealist conception of history to cover up and distort the true features of history. Only after the birth of Marxism-Leninism has the fog of doubt spread by the idealist conception of history been swept away and a true scientific explanation given to the development of human society. The Marxist materialist conception of history shows that due to the movement of its own contradictions, human society has developed systematically from the lower to the higher level. After the primitive society, the slave society, the feudal society and capitalist society, it is bound to usher in the socialist and communist society in the end. This is an objective law of development independent of human will. The history of social development deals with the historical process of social development. It can help us deepen our understanding of the necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat and its historical tasks. It enables us to better persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The study of the history of social development can make us understand that the dictatorship of the proletariat is not a figment of imagination of any revolutionary but a necessary stage of the whole process of development of human history and is dictated by the law of development of class struggle. "The existence of classes is only related to the development of production at a given stage of history." Socialist society is still within this "given stage of history." In this society, there is not only the threat of aggression and subversion by imperialism, the danger of the restoration of the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes, but also the soil and conditions that engender new bourgeois elements. The dictatorship of the proletariat "is but a state of transition to the abolition of all classes and to classless society." If the proletariat that has seized political power does not persist in exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, it cannot maintain its own rule, nor can it struggle for the abolition of all classes.

The history of social development tells us that, like a class, the state is not in existence all the time, nor will it exist forever. It is

the product of irreconcilable class antagonisms. Since the division of human society into classes, to maintain its own rule, the ruling class has always to suppress the resistance of the antagonistic classes through this state apparatus. To maintain their own rule, the slave owners naturally have to suppress the slaves. To maintain its own rule, the feudal landlord class naturally has to suppress the peasants. To maintain its own rule, the bourgeoisie naturally has to exercise dictatorship over the working class. Similarly, to maintain its own rule, the proletariat must also exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. This revolutionary dictatorship has learned from the counter-revolutionary dictatorship. "Such learning is very important. If the revolutionary people fail to learn this method of government to deal with the counter-revolutionary classes, they cannot uphold political power. The reactionaries at home and abroad will overthrow their political power and stage a comeback in China, and disaster will befall the revolutionary people."

The history of social development tells us that any new form of society in history is evolved from the foundation of the old society. It is a negation of the old society and is fundamentally different from the old society. At the same time, it inevitably has to preserve certain traces of the old society. After the birth of class society, the supersession of the old social system by a new social system, invariably has to go through a protracted and complicated struggle between restoration and counter-restoration. The soil and conditions that make the existence of the restoration forces possible are those traces of the old society left in the new society. Through violent revolution, the proletariat overthrows the rule of the bourgeoisie and sets up the socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a tremendous leap in the history of development of human society and a step of decisive significance taken in transition from class society to classless society. Compared with the capitalist system, the socialist system has a far greater superiority. In socialist society, the proletariat has turned from the oppressed and exploited class into the ruling class, the laboring people have become masters of the state, and the socialist system of public ownership of the means of production has superseded private ownership. Industrial nationalization and agricultural collectivization have opened up a broad future for the development of productive forces in society. Marxist ideological education has gradually emancipated millions of laboring people from the influence of the ideology of the old society and led them to advance along the socialist path. But as socialist society has just emerged from the womb of capitalist society, "it is thus in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges." Just as Chairman Mao has recently poined out: "In a word, China is a socialist country. Before liberation she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." What Chairman Mao calls things scarcely different from the old society embody the "corrupt practices" of the bourgeois right still

existing in socialist society. After the study of the history of social development, we know that these "corrupt practices" are also inevitable in the historical period of socialism. Only by persisting in uninterrupted revolution over a long period in the two aspects of the economic base and the superstructure and energetically developing the cause of socialist construction can these "corrupt practices" be gradually overcome and ultimately abolished.

The history of social development tells us that the development of relations of commodity and money had in history played the role of disintegrating the system of public ownership in primitive society. At that time, this had given impetus to social development. The capitalist system which has also grown precisely from the commodity economy of feudal society is the highest stage of the development of the commodity economy. With this known we can understand that at the present stage of socialism, since there are still the commodity system and exchange by means of money, it is inevitable that capitalism and the bourgeoisie will still emerge. Commodity production and exchange by means of money must still develop under the guidance of state plans, but the bourgeois right in commodity production and exchange by means of money must be restricted and can in no way be allowed to play a role in disrupting the socialist system of public ownership.

The Marxist history of social development has not only revealed the objective law governing the development of human society from the lower to the higher level but, at the same time, also expounded that the fundamental cause of the development of human society lies in the struggle of basic opposites in society, namely, the contradiction and struggle between the relations of production and productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base. In class society, this fundamental contradiction also manifests itself as class struggle. The history of human society since the disintegration of primitive society is the history of class struggle. With this known, we can have a deeper understanding of the fundamental contradiction in socialist society and of how to properly handle the question of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao points out: "In socialist society, fundamental contradictions remain the contradictions between the relations of production and productive forces, the contradictions between the superstructure and the economic foundation." These fundamental contradictions will inevitably find concentrated expression in class contradictions and class struggle. To carry the socialist revolution through to the end, the proletariat and the broad masses of laboring people always have to continuously and systematically trasnform the disharmony between the relations of production and productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base, so as to continuously consolidate and make perfect the socialist relations of production and the superstructure. To thwart the development of the socialist revolution and restore the old relations of production and superstructure, the landlord and bourgeois classes and their agents within the Party always vigorously try to prevent and disrupt such reform. Thus, the fundamental contradictions of socialist society manifest themselves as the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road. To push forward the continuous development of socialist society, we must persist in

the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the Party basic line, handle well the socialist revolution in the relations of production and the superstructure, constantly launch attack against the bourgeoisie and capitalism, suppress the resistance of the toppled landlrod and bourgeois classes, weaken and even sweep away the soil that breeds new bourgeois elements. Only in this way can we gradually abolish classes and all traces left over from the old society, and ultimately achieve communism.

Socialism is bound to triumph over capitalism and the dictatorship of the proletariat is bound to supersede the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. This is an objective law of historical development. Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao rabidly oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat. They either advocate the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" to benumb the fighting will of the revolutionary people, or vilify the dictatorship of the proletariat as a "meat mincer." Or else they describe the system of private ownership and the concept of private ownership that come into existence only at a given stage of social development as "laws" common to all kinds of society, and oppose and undermine the socialist system of public ownership in a vain attempt to prevent the working class from developing the communist spirit and in a vain attempt to make use of the idea of bourgeois right to provoke certain people into opposing the socialist revolution. Their criminal aim is to protect the interests of the landlord and bourgeois classes, preserve the traces left over from the old society and restore capitalism. Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao go against the trend of historical development. They have run counter to the law of social development and the fundamental interests of the masses of people, and are therefore doomed to failure. "The verdant mountains are unable to block the water that is destined to flow eastward." The historical trend of social development cannot be checked by anyone. Capitalism is bound to be defeated thoroughly by socialism, and socialism is bound to develop towrd communism. Let us clearly recognize the inevitable trend of this historical development, strengthen our revolutionary confidence, criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie, build socialism in a big way and head toward communism.

* * *

ARMY DAY

August 1 Peking Press Round-Up

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1975)

a large photograph of chairman mao, quotations from him, and news reports on the warm celebrations of the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army are frontpaged in the "people's daily" and all other papers here today.

all papers print in red the slogans "celebrate the august 1 army day excl." and "advance triumphantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line excl." in the upper right-hand corner of the frontpage.

all peking papers carry on the right side of chairman mao's portrait the following teachings of his: "why did lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? it is essential to get this question clear. lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. this should be made known to the whole nation." "we need a correct marxist military line as well as a correct marxist political line." and "they (all officers and soldiers of our army) must heighten their sense of discipline and resolutely carry out orders, carry out our policy, carry out the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention -- with army and people united, army and government united, officers and soldiers united, and the whole army united -- and permit no breach of discipline."

all peking papers carry on the lower part of their frontpage a news report on the grand reception given by the ministry of national defence of the people's republic of china yesterday in warm celebration of the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the "people's daily" also carries on its second page reports on the celebrations staged by people in peking, shanghai and tientsin and commanders and fighters of army units stationed there in the form of happy get-togethers and activities to support the army and cherish the people. a news roundup under the title "the people's army strides forward valiantly" appears on the same page.

under the banner headline "carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory", the "people's daily" devotes its third page to an article entitled "study the theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry forward the glorious tradition of our army" written by hung cheng, and "the sole purpose of our army is to serve the people heart and soul" contributed by the squad in which the late communist fighter lei feng served.

stories and photographs describing how the army cherishes the people and the people support the army are featured in some of the papers in the chinese capital.

Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin Celebrate Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1975)

people in peking, shanghai and tientsin and commanders and fighters of army units stationed there warmly celebrated the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army at happy get-togethers and in activities to support the army and cherish the people on the eve of the festival which falls tomorrow.

wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, attended a celebration meeting in shanghai this evening. leading members of party, government and army organizations in various places joined local celebration activities respectively.

over the past few days, happy get-togethers and discussions were held by many factories, people's communes, schools, offices and commercial enterprises in shanghai at which civilians joined armymen in hailing the close relations between the army and people. extensive activities were carried out in line with the call "the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army; the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country."

the shanghai no. 1 department store invited cadres and fighters of the "good eighth company on nanking road" to talk about their exemplary deeds in upholding and carrying forward the unit's fine tradition of plain living and hard struggle. members of the communist youth league and other young people working in the department store paid special visits to the company where they saw an exhibition on its history and joined the fighters at a discussion on their experience in studying revolutionary theory. cadres and fighters of the unit also went among the masses to solicit comments and suggestions.

in the past few days, such get-togethers were held by armymen and people in various districts, counties and many grass-roots units in the capital. the tungcheng district invited combat heroes, who distinguished themselves in the battle to defend china's hsisha islands, to make reports.

commanders and fighters of some units went to people's communes and factories on visits and study tours and improved their "cherish the people" pact in line with chairman mao's teaching on "supporting the government and cherishing the people".

on the eve of "august 1", comfort groups made up of people from various circles in various districts and counties in and around tientsin went to coastal outposts, army barracks and hospitals to extend greetings to the people's fighters.

some districts and counties sent literary and art propaganda teams to perform in army camps. p.l.a. heroes were invited by many organizations and offices to report on their experience in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and their outstanding merits of carrying on the glorious tradition of hard struggle.

leading organs at all levels in peking, shanghai and tientsin and local people recently visited and extended cordial regards to families of fallen heroes and armymen, and disabled and demobilized armymen who have been back to civilian life, and checked how the work of giving them preferential treatment had been carried out. many units called meetings of veteran red armymen, relatives of fallen heroes, and disabled armymen, and encouraged them to make an assiduous study of the theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry the revolutionary tradition forward and gain still greater glory.

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Fish-and-Water Relations between Army and People

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1975)

on our recent visit to the 196th division of the chinese people's liberation army, we were told many moving stories about the close links forged between the armymen and the villagers in the locality.

sung chih-fu, a healthy 70-year-old vegetable grower in the chiatao production team, said: "we often liken the relations between the people's liberation army and the people to those of fish to water. the army is our kith and kin indeed." "you know, in my bloodstream runs the blood of many armymen," the old man added with emotion.

one night five years ago, sung was critically ill. profuse bleeding in his stomach and intestines brought on a shock. he was rushed to the hospital of the 196th division. after careful examination, the army doctors decided to give him a large dose of blood transfusion. when the news got about, squads of soldiers volunteered to donate blood.

the patient was quickly pulled out of the critical stage. after two weeks of hospitalization, sung chih-fu recovered and was escorted home by army doctors.

the poor peasant, who lived in dire poverty before liberation, was full of praise for the people's liberation army. "it is the army founded by chairman mao that gave me a second life. i'll do my share for socialism as long as i'm alive," he said.

chao wen-hua, party secretary of the wangchuang production brigade, told us: "during the revolutionary war, men of the people's liberation army shed their blood in the fight to liberate this area. today, every inch of our land is watered by their sweat."

wang chuang is a low-lying alkaline area. since the 196th division came to this place, commanders and fighters have regularly joined the peasants in farm work. they helped them dig ditches to lead in water to leach out the alkali, involving more than 400,000 cubic metres of earthwork. large tracts of alkaline land were thus turned into fields that give stable, high yields despite dry spells or excessive rain. last year, the brigade's per-hectare grain yield reached 5.7 tons and total output topped 400 tons, eleven times the early post-liberation figure.

with the steady development of farm production, the brigade recently planned to put up several hundred new homes for the peasants in two years. men from the division are now helping with the work.

one winter day, some units of the division were out in a camping exercise near the pohai bay. a strong wind rose at midday and furious waves pounded away at the dyke threatening to breach it. the armymen immediately rushed to the most dangerous sections of the dyke in an effort to protect the villages and saltfields behind the dyke.

whole platoons and companies jumped into the icy sea water. arm in arm, they formed a human wall three deep to cushion the dyke. their watchword was: "fight in the interests of the people excl."

the gale subsided several hours later. the peasants invited the armymen to their warm homes and made sweetened ginger soup for them to keep off the cold.

in the war years, the peasants actively supported the people's liberation army. they transported food grain and munitions for the army with their own handcarts and carried the wounded on stretchers of their own making.

today, when the 196th division was constructing a shooting range, the villagers readily lent more than 600 pushcarts to the armymen.

all the companies under the division have established close ties with the production brigades near by. the armymen often join the peasants in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and help them with farm work and militia training. army medical personnel also assist "barefoot doctors" in treating and preventing diseases among the peasants.

PLA CADRES

PLA Cadres Serve as Soldiers

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1975)

commanders and office cadres at the battalion level and above under the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army take turns at serving as ordinary soldiers or company leaders. this practice helps strengthen the unity between officers and men and promote the revolutionization of the army.

while studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the garrison's cadres penetratingly criticized the crimes of the lin piao anti-party clique in opposing army cadres going down to serve as soldiers and trying to widen the difference between various ranks and undermine the relations between officers and men. they held that for cadres to serve in turn as ordinary soldiers is a measure of fundamental importance for opposing and preventing revisionism, breaking down the idea of bourgeois right and carrying forward the army's glorious tradition of unity between officers and men and between those at higher and lower levels.

the cadre-soldiers consciously observe the rules and regulations, and obey the squad and platoon leaders. they live, eat, study, train, work and play together with the rank and file. they take part in construction work, keep guard, raise pigs, help with the mess work or do cleanings as the soldiers do.

liu kuang-lu, who is in charge of logistics in a regiment, went to serve as a cook in a company. he did cooking, washing and cleaning and delivered meals to armymen's family members who came to see their kins. in his spare time, he repaired tables, cooking utensils and other things. soldiers all had a good word to say for him.

the going-down cadres pay attention to learning from the soldiers and at the same time educating them in the army's fine traditions. deputy regimental commander chao chan-kuo who performed meritorious services in the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea, went to act as a company leader on an army farm. he was deeply touched by the revolutionary enthusiasm of the fighters who link their farm work with the great goal of communism. matching their enthusiasm, he worked alongside them in transplanting rice seedlings, digging fish breeding ponds and doing other farm work.

while serving in a company, political commissar chen hsien-ta often told the fighters how the communists played an exemplary role in the war years. he helped the fighters in their theoretical study and demonstrated for them in military training.

many cadres told the fighters stories about veteran soldiers who assiduously studied revolutionary theory by oil lamps in between fiery battles or forced marches. others explained how the army and the people and the officers and men were united as one in the war years, sharing weal and woe and fighting side by side to win victories. company leaders and fighters remarked: "when our old commanders come to our companies, they pass on us our army's fine experience and traditions and help us develop a good way of thinking and a fine style of work. all in all, they set us an example in continuing the revolution."

returning to their original posts after doing their stints in the companies, the cadres bring back the fine experience, thinking and working style of the companies to push up the revolutionization of the offices.

STUDY OF THEORY

Shipbuilders in Northeast China Study Revolutionary Theory

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 1, 1975)

a northeast china shipyard workers' spare-time institute of philosophy and social sciences is organizing the shipbuilders to study marxist theory in a systematic and planned way to help raise their theoretical level in the study campaign.

the talien hungchi shipyard is an outstanding example of how the workers are studying revolutionary theory. the institute was set up on july 1 last year in the height of the mass study movement. it consists of the following six specialties: philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, history, culture and education and international issues. at present, the shipyard has 84 research groups embracing 1,060 worker-researchers. the director of the institute is a leading member of the shipyard.

since the founding of the institute, the worker-researchers have assiduously studied relevant expositions by marx, engels, lenin and chairman mao on the dictatorship of the proletariat, as well as important marxist-leninist works on philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, history and art and literature. they study theory, history and current affairs with

marxist stand, point of view and method and have shown fruitful results in the study.

the institute puts out a quarterly journal. it has organized more than one hundred topical studies and a dozen forums on theoretical study. in addition, it has compiled a dozen treatises on political and theoretical study and history. six of these have been published in book form.

. dedicated to the task of helping the workers and staff members of the shipyard in their theoretical study, the institute helps solve problems arising in study and keeps the workers informed on the results achieved by fellow workers in study.

in may this year, the institute organized a dozen groups to make a special study of the questions the workers had raised, including how the relations of production and the productive forces and the superstructure and the economic base correspond with and contradict each other under socialism and why bourgeois right is unavoidable under socialism but must be restricted. the answers to these questions were reported to the workers. this helped raise the enthusiasm of the workers in theoretical study. one-third of the workers in turn attended the political evening school in the first six months of this year.

the institute cooperates well with other research institutes and institutions of higher learning. they exchange reference materials and discuss problems. the shipbuilding workers have given more than 300 lectures at local universities and the city library. 17 worker-researchers from the shipyard are part-time university lecturers.

the shipyard's party organizations at all levels, the trade union, the communist youth league and other mass organizations encourage the worker-reseachers to do well in both production and study of marxist theory. they are given every help to facilitate their studies at the institute. last year over 600 of them were cited as activists in theoretical study and over 700 of them as advanced workers.

WORKERS' COLLEGES

Northeast China City Runs More Workers' Colleges

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 31, 1975)

seventy-seven factory-run colleges in the northeast china city of luta are training technicians from among workers with practical experience. graduates in the past years add up to 4,400 and present enrolment has reached 7,700.

since the talien no. 2 machine tools plant opened the first workers' college in the city, departments of communications and capital construction have followed suit. each college conducts its courses according to its own needs. a seamen's college under the talien maritime transport bureau runs faculties of steering and engine operation, and operates five extension schools each based on a passenger ship or a freighter. workers attending the college of the luta no. 1 building company have finished preliminary courses and are studying civil engineering at worksites.

the students are recommended from among outstanding workers with at least two years of practical experience. a number of workers with more than 20 years' experience who were deprived of the right to education in the old society are also enrolled and take part in management. all workers draw full pay while studying.

the colleges are run on a full-time or part-time basis. students have four or more hours of political study each week and spend at least two months on productive labour each semester. they return periodically to their work shifts or crews to take part in political study and production and help solve technical problems.

the colleges combine teaching with production and scientific research and train students in the course of manufacturing typical products. at the college of the talien no. 2 machine tools plant, students learn machine tool designing by going to see numerical control machine tools and designing and manufacturing them on their own. they practise mechanical drawing and acquaint themselves with engineering mechanics, mathematics and the principles of machine-building in the process.

combining theory with practice, the worker-students show greater capabilities than graduates from universities of the old type.

students of the college of the talien locomotive plant found in a workshop that the power unit of a six-station machine tool for processing cylinder heads

often broke down and decided to make a new one. 40 students pooled their wisdom and put forward 11 designs, all of which showed improvements over the old one. the new power unit based on the best design has been working for half a year without any trouble.

the workers' colleges put politics in command and teach students to serve the people heart and soul and repudiate bourgeois individualism which seeks personal fame and gain.

of the more than 70 students graduated from the workers' college of the talien machine tools plant, 39 were assigned to the plant's designing department. all of them can do general designing of combination machine tools, and some can design automatic lines for these tools.

the worker-students of luta have broken down fetishes and superstitions, emancipated their minds and actively spread new technologies. their new designs include numerical control machine tools, a 500-gramme numerical control injection moulding machine, a machine for making large-diametre oil pipelines and a 3,000-ton sulphuric acid storage tank. all of them are on a relatively high level and some are being mass-produced.

DROUGHT

General Rain Relieves North China of Drought

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1975)

a widespread precipitation has in the main relieved the prolonged drought that pestered a greater part of north china.

heavy rains or downpours in some cases, with a precipitation of anything from 30 to 150 millimetres, visited inner mongolia, shansi, hopei, peking, tientsin and liaoning between july 28 and 30. well over 50 millimetres of rain fell in the central and northern parts of shansi, the peking-tientsin area, the central and northeastern parts of hopei and much of liaoning. this general precipitation is regarded as highly favourable for the autumn and late autumn ripening crops in this part of china.

sustained dry spells hit peking, central and northern shansi, central and northern hopei and part of inner mongolia since the beginning of the year. peking, shihchiachuang prefecture in hopei and hsinhsien prefecture

in shansi had only 90 to 140 millimetres of rain between january and mid-july, 30 to 60 percent less than the average in previous years. the drought was aggravated by scantier rain and higher temperature when mid-summer set in.

rural cadres and commune members in the stricken areas rose to the occasion and countered the drought with a sustained, stubborn fight. while throwing all existing irrigation equipment into top gear and even carrying water to the fields, they worked full blast to sink new wells, dig new ditches and extend irrigation to a greater area, thus ensuring a good summer harvest and sturdy growth of the autumn crops.

with the crops benefited by the welcome rain, rural cadres and commune members in north china are seizing this opportune moment to intensify field management and wrest another good harvest this coming autumn.

GOOD HARVESTS

Flooded East China County Reports Good Summer Harvest

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 1, 1975)

kiangsu province's suchien county that suffered an exceptionally serious flood last year has wrested a record summer harvest this year after overcoming the effects of the natural disaster.

its 33,000 hectares of summer crops averaged 2.25 tons per hectare, 20 per cent higher than that of last year. total grain output equalled the annual output in the early post-liberation years.

one august day last year, 440 millimetres of rain pelted down in a little more than 24 hours in the county, sending the four rivers and one lake in its vicinity overflowing in the biggest flood in 60 years. the flood water damaged ten thousand irrigation and drainage ditches, destroyed large tracts of cropland and brought down thousands of houses.

as soon as the rain stopped, the county party committee led the people in a determined fight against the flood. they drained the flood water, set right the flattened shoots and repaired water-control projects. a fairly

good harvest was brought in last autumn, followed by busy autumn sowing with an eye to a good harvest the next summer.

the fengshan production brigade of the hsiaotien commune was one of the worst hit in the county last year. half of its 173 hectares of fields were inundated, 900 rooms collapsed and all the irrigation ditches were ravaged. after putting up some make-shift shelters on the slopes, the brigade members concentrated their efforts on production. having gathered a good autumn harvest, the peasants set out to level land and plant over-winter crops or rebuild their homes and repair roads. even the aged and the children came to help. crop acreage was 20 hectares larger than that in the previous year. total grain output and per unit yield showed marked increases this summer. rows of new houses now appear on a higher ground interwoven with neat roads and ditches. some peasants recalled a flood back in 1914 that was just half the magnitude of the one last year. more than 60 families fled the village and went begging and over 30 people were starved to death.

in the fight against the effects of the flood, the county received warm care and help from the party and the government. large quantities of farm machines and implements, chemical fertilizer, timber, cement and other materials were rushed in.

the county used to be a poor place alternately attacked by flood, drought and alkalinization. the peasants there only grew such dry crops as wheat, maize and beans, and the output was low. large-scale water-control projects built after liberation improved the farming conditions and the acreage under paddy rice expanded year by year. since 1970, the county has become self-sufficient in grain and has been selling the state more and more surplus grain every year. the standing rice crop in the fields is growing well, promising another good harvest.

FISHERIES

Coastal Kwangtung, Kwangsi Report Good Catches of Fish

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1975)

coastal kwangtung province and kwangsi chuang autonomous region report bigger catches in the first six months of this year than in the same period of 1974.

sea catches by kwangsi's three coastal counties and one city amounted to 55,000 tons, 28.6 percent more than last year's. some communes made efforts to raise more marine products and expand the processing industry. they are now harvesting crabs, prawns and pearls and selling them to the state.

abnormal weather off kwangtung this spring affected the migration patterns of fishes. but the fishermen used every possible means to make good hauls. they netted 5.9 percent more fish in the first six months than the corresponding period of last year.

leading cadres in these fishing areas joined the fishermen in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as in production. this boosted the fishermen's enthusiasm.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 31, 1975)

the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army was warmly celebrated at a reception given by chang hsiu-shan, military attache of the chinese embassy here this evening.

the reception was attended by llambi gegprifti, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-minister of people's defence; veli llakaj, vice-minister of people's defence and concurrently chief of the general staff of the people's army; spiro moisiu, member of the presidium of the people's assembly; tahir minxhozi, member of the party central committee; ndue marashi, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; katina starja, secretary of the tirana district committee of the albanian party of labour; piro bita, head of the foreign department under the party central committee; reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and zija rexha, vice-minister of trade.

diplomatic envoys accredited here were also present.

han po,,charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and representatives of chinese engineers and technicians in albania attended the reception.

chang hsiu-shan and veli llakaj spoke at the reception.

Albanian Papers Greet Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 1, 1975)

the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army was warmly greeted by "zeri i popullit" in an editorial today.

the editorial says that the chinese people's liberation army was founded by the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung in the flames of people's war. it has traversed a glorious road in the decades since its founding. in the years of people's power, the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army have demonstrated their ardent love for and loyalty to the communist party, as well as their patriotism and lofty proletarian internationalism. such qualities were displayed with new vigour in the great proletarian cultural revolution. today they have plunged themselves into the mass movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

the editorial says: "maintaining and continuously carrying on its glorious and revolutionary fighting tradition, the chinese people's liberation army is stepping up its training for the defence of its socialist motherland. armed with various modern weapons and always serving as a sharp weapon for the dictatorship of the proletariat, it maintains vigilance and stands ready in battle array to defend the chinese people's fruits of victory in socialism."

the editorial says in conclusion: "under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha and educated in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the albanian people and the albanian people's army boundlessly rejoice over the victories scored in all spheres of work by the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung and regard these victories as their own. a great friendship exists between our two peoples, two parties and two armies. this friendship based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism was forged by our two marxist-leninist parties and our beloved leaders comrade enver hoxha and chairman mao tsetung. it has been tempered in the joint struggle for socialism and revolution and against the common enemies -- u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and other reactionaries of the world, and is being developed and strengthened. it is a friendship between comrades-in-arms inspired by the same ideology."

"bashkimi" and "luftetari" also published editorials hailing the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Film "From Victory to Victory" Shown At Australian Film Festival

(NCNA-English Canberra, Jul. 31, 1975)

the chinese widescreen colour film "from victory to victory" was shown at the 17th adelaide international film festival and well received.

there was repeated resounding applause at scenes of victory won by the chinese people's liberation army over the enemy.

j. barrow, president of the south australian branch of the australia-china society, was present.

after the show, a gathering was held by eric williams, director of the festival, to celebrate the showing of the chinese film.

this festival was held in adelaide, capital of south australian state, from july 18 to 31.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Basketball Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1975)

the chinese basketball association gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the congolese basketball delegation led by koumba boucka.

among the guests were counsellor m. poussa sebastien and other officials of the congolese embassy here.

present were tien wen-hui, leading member of the all-china sports federation, mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese basketball association, and chinese basketballers.

in a warm atmosphere of friendship, mou tso-yun and koumba boucka proposed toasts to the constant growth of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

the congolese friends arrived in peking yesterday evening. they are going to tour other chinese cities before returning to peking.

Ceremony for Handing Over Hospital, Water-Supply Project Held in Owando, Congo

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Aug. 1, 1975)

a ceremony for handing over and receiving the "july 31" hospital and a water-supply project at owando built with chinese aid was held yesterday at owando in northern congo.

marien ngouabi, president of the people's republic of the congo, presided at the ceremony.

early yesterday morning, thousands of jubilant owando residents in their holiday best gathered in front of the hospital to attend the ceremony. singing and dancing, they hailed the new fruits of friendship and cooperation between the congolese and chinese people.

present on the occasion were pierre nze, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the congolese party of labour, henri lopes, prime minister of the government, m. poaty, president of the national people's assembly, other high-ranking officials of the government, leaders of a number of mass organizations and officials of the cuvette region.

present also were heads of the chinese technicians' team, members of the team and congolese workers who have taken part in the construction of these projects as well as medical personnel of the two countries working in owando.

iboko nobert, president of the executive committee of the people's council of the cuvette region, a. boudonesa, minister of mines and energy, a. empana, minister of health and lu chih-hsien, chinese ambassador to the congo spoke at the ceremony. they greeted the completion of the two projects thanks to the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and wished further development to the relations of friendship and cooperation between the congo and china.

during the ceremony, a peasant dressed in national costume presented, on behalf of all the peasants from the cuvette region, a big ivory, a wood carving and an axe to the chinese ambassador as a token of the friendship of the congolese people for the chinese people.

after the ceremony, madame ngouabi cut the ribbons for the two projects. then accompanied by ambassador lu chih-hsien, president and madame ngouabi and other congolese leaders visited the hospital and the water-supply system.

the "july 31" hospital is the first general hospital built in the congo since her independence.

the two projects were constructed in accordance with the congolese-chinese agreement signed in 1971.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Friendship Delegation of Japanese Social Scientists

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1975)

vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this morning with the friendship delegation of japanese social scientists, the leader of which is kaname hayashi and the deputy leader akio saito.

wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and sun ping-hua, shan ta-chi and hsiao ti-hua were present.

Wang Yao-ting Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1975)

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, today met and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the visiting group of the small and medium enterprises of the nagoya chamber of commerce and industry of japan. leader of the group is fusazo oayama and deputy leaders are mitsuharu kanie and toshio yoshita.

the visiting group arrived in peking yesterday at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. it will leave peking to tour southern china before going home.

Japanese Social Scientists' Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking to Visit Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1975)

the friendship delegation of the japanese social scientists led by leader kaname hayashi and deputy leader akio saito concluded its visit to peking and left here by air this afternoon to tour other parts of china.

it was seen off at the airport by vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang yun-sheng and its secretary general sun ping-hua.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Korean Table Tennis Delegation and Pyongyang Visiting Shooting Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1975)

chinese vice-premier hua kuo-feng this afternoon met with the table tennis delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by son gil chon and the visiting shooting team from pyongyang city led by ko yung gun. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and chinese minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission chuang tse-tung.

Korean Pyongyang Shooting Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1975)

the korean pyongyang shooting team led by ko yung gun left here for home today at the end of its friendly tour of china.

Chinese Army Day Celebrated in Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 31, 1975)

the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army was celebrated at a meeting held on july 29 in a unit of the korean people's army to which colonel choe gi ryong belongs.

among those present at the meeting were major general kim tae hwa of the korean people's army, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy liu chun-pei and military attache tieh lei.

speaking at the meeting, colonel choe gi ryong said: "the chinese people's liberation army is a people's army founded and commanded by the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china. it is a new-type revolutionary armed force armed with marxism-leninism." "closely rallying around the central committee of the communist party of china headed by the great leader comrade mao tsetung and bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, the chinese people and the people's liberation army, which have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, have built their once backward country into a socialist new china with solid economic strength and national defence."

today the fraternal chinese people, he went on to say, engaged in a vigorous movement to criticise lin piao and confucius, are firmly defending their motherland as an iron bastion in response to chairman mao's call.

the korean people "fully support the just struggle of their chinese comrades-in-arms to liberate taiwan province, part of china's sacred territory", he declared.

he pointed out: "the friendship between the peoples and armies of korea and china is a militant friendship between brothers of the same class and a precious friendship forged in the sanguinary struggle against their common enemies."

"we will continue, as always, to make all efforts to strengthen and develop this precious friendship and unity and carry on our fight side by side with our chinese comrades-in-arms," he stated.

chinese military attache tieh lei in his speech warmly praised the brilliant successes achieved by the korean people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of the revolutionary line of their great leader president kim il sung. he said: "the fraternal korean people's army is a heroic army armed with marxism-leninism. it has inherited its

glorious traditions of the anti-japanese armed struggle and performed immortal feats for the independence and liberation of korea under the wise leadership of president kim il sung and the workers' party of korea."

he declared that the chinese people and the people's liberation army resolutely support the just struggle of the korean people for independent and peaceful reunification of korea and resolutely condemn and denounce the "two koreas" plot of the u.s. imperialists.

he said in conclusion: "the chinese people and the entire people's liberation army will strive as ever to further strengthen and develop the unity and relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of china and korea in accordance with the teachings of chairman mao, and unite with the fraternal korean people and people's army in the future struggle and fight and win together."

the meeting was permeated with an atmosphere of warmth and militant unity between the two peoples and armies.

after the meeting, korean soldiers gave an art performance. the participants also saw a chinese colour film.

on the same day, the korean ministry of the people's armed forces organized a shooting performance to mark the chinese army day.

Korean Paper Marks Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 1, 1975)

the korean paper "rodong sinmun" in an article by its editorial department today warmly celeberated the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the article says, "the 48-year history of the chinese people's liberation army is a history of glorious struggles and victories."

"today, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the chinese communist party, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people have achieved brilliant successes in revolution and construction by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts," it notes.

the article adds: "through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement of criticising lin piao and

confucius in recent years, the p.l.a. and the chinese people have consolidated the proletarian dictatorship, strengthened the unity of the people of the whole country, solidly built up the economic power and defence capacity of the country and changed afresh the spiritual and moral traits of the army and the people."

the article says: "the officers and men of the korean people's army regard as their own the achievements of the fraternal chinese people and the people's liberation army in revolution and construction. they feel extremely happy about and extend warm congratulations on these achievements."

the article says: "the korean and chinese peoples are brothers and comrades-in-arms with their militant friendship cemented in the struggle against their common enemy."

the article continues, "during the fatherland liberation war against the u.s. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, the chinese people helped our people with blood by sending their sons and daughters as volunteers and today they are resolutely supporting and encouraging the korean people in the sacred cause of socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

"everlasting and undying are the friendship, solidarity and militant amity between the korean and chinese peoples initiated and fostered by the great leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung and the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung.

"the korean people will, as ever, fight on side by side with the fraternal chinese people for the victory of the common cause based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism," the article concludes.

Chinese Army Day Marked in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 1, 1975)

tieh lei, military attache of the chinese embassy in korea, gave a reception here this evening to mark the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among those present on the occasion were colonel-general kim chol man, first deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; kim yong soon, deputy-director of the international department of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and lieutenant-general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of the people's armed forces.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches from various countries also attended the reception.

present on the occasion were also li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador; chen chien-wu member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission; and representatives of chinese technicians here.

at the reception, both the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms wished the constant consolidation and development of the militant friendship between the two armies and peoples.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking to Visit Other Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1975)

the nepalese table tennis delegation led by narayan panday left here by air today to tour other chinese cities before going home.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Dutch Film Director and French Film Worker Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1975)

internationally-known dutch film director joris ivens and french film worker marceline loridan arrived here by air this evening at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

they were greeted at the airport by chai tse-min, president of the host association.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Army Day Marked in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 30, 1975)

the bucharest garrison of the romanian armed forces held a meeting today to celebrate the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the meeting were colonel general sterian tirca, romanian vice-minister of national defence; lieutenant general constantin popa, deputy chief of the general staff of the romanian armed forces; lieutenant general vasile petrut, commander of the frontier forces; colonel ilie ceausescu, deputy secretary of the supreme political council of the armed forces, as well as hundreds of generals and officers.

present also were li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania and li yung-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy.

general tirca and li yung-chih spoke at the meeting. tirca warmly praised the tremendous victories scored by the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao in socialist construction, in their preparedness against war and in defence of their country.

tirca said, "our party and state deeply cherish the close and traditional relations of fraternal friendship, militant unity and cooperation between the parties and peoples of romania and china. such relations are based on the principles of marxism-leninism and

socialist internationalism and are characterized by mutual trust, respect and comradely mutual assistance."

he said, "on the unshakable basis of friendship between the two peoples, the cooperation between the armies of romania and china is developing too."

in conclusion tirca wished the chinese people's liberation army new successes in safeguarding the revolutionary fruits and creative work of the chinese people and in fighting against any act of aggression of the imperialists.

in his speech li yung-chih praised the romanian armed forces for carrying on the glorious tradition of struggle, maintaining sharp revolutionary vigilance, and winning one victory after another in defending the security and territorial integrity of the motherland and in opposing the threat of foreign subversion and aggression. he said that acting on comrade nicolae ceausescu's instructions, the romanian armed forces in recent years have implemented the party's concept of "nation-wide defence", formed a comprehensive system of defence in coordination with other combat organizations and built an invincible great iron wall. he added that the romanian armed forces are at the same time active participants in national construction. in response to the party's call not long ago, officers and men hurried off to flood-stricken areas and scored a great victory in their tenacious fight against floods and in relief work, thus making new contributions to the people.

the chinese military attache said in conclusion, "we are deeply convinced that the revolutionary friendship based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism between the peoples and armies of the two countries will be further strengthened and developed in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

after the meeting, all participants visited a photo exhibition reflecting the training and life of the officers and soldiers of the chinese people's liberation army, and watched a chinese colour feature film, "reconnaissance across the yangtze".

a meeting was also held by a romanian air force unit in otopeni yesterday to mark the occasion.

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day
Reception in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 31, 1975)

li yung-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy, gave a reception here today to celebrate warmly the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present on the occasion were colonel general sterian tirca, vice-minister of national defence, dumitru oancea, vice-minister of foreign affairs, dumitru turcus, deputy head of a department of the central committee of the romanian communist party, lieutenant general octavian orban, first deputy chief of the general staff of the romanian armed forces, lieutenant general constantin popa, deputy chief of the general staff of the romanian armed forces, and colonel ilie ceausescu, deputy secretary of the supreme political council of the armed forces.

present also were other generals and high-ranking officers, representatives of the romanian-chinese friendship association, party workers, literary and art workers.

foreign diplomatic envoys ard military attaches were also present.

present on the occasion were li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania, and members of the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Chinese, Senegalese Table Tennis Teams Play
First Friendly Match in Dakar

(NCNA-English Dakar, Jul. 30, 1975)

the chinese table tennis team with li fu-jung as leader and yin shang-chih as deputy leader played its first friendly match with the senegalese table tennis team here today.

the national flags of china and senegal were hung in the competition hall. before the match, the men and women players of the two countries practised together and exchanged experience in an atmosphere of warmth and friendship. the excellent performance of the players was repeatedly applauded and cheered by the spectators.

among those watching the match were garang coulibaly, director of the ministry of youth and sports, and henri gomis, president of the senegalese table tennis federation.

tai pei-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was also present.

the chinese table tennis team arrived here on july 28 for a friendly visit to senegal after attending the second asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament in lagos, nigeria.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese People's Bank Delegation Concludes Visit to Somalia

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Jul. 31, 1975)

the delegation of the people's bank of china led by its president chen shi-yu left here this morning for tanzania after concluding a six-day visit to somalia.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by governor of the somali central bank omar ahmed omar and other officials.

omar gave a reception in honour of the chinese delegation yesterday evening. present on the occasion were osman mohamed jelle, member of the somali supreme revolutionary council (src), and mohamed warsama ali, advisor to the economic committee of the src.

chinese ambassador chang shih-chieh gave a reception for the delegation's visit on july 28. present at the reception were farah wais dulle and osman mohamed jelle, members of the src, governor omar, mohamoud jama, president of the development bank, and sherif zen abo, general manager of the national commercial bank.

the chinese delegation toured some places in somalia and the new settlement of the drought victims.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Leader of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1975)

chen chieh, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, returned here by air today after signing in the soviet union the 1975 agreement on goods exchange and payments between the governments of china and soviet union.

he was greeted at the airport by vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min. charge d'affaires ad interim of the soviet embassy here a.a. brezhnev was present.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1975)

francis pianca, charge d'affaires ad interim of the swiss embassy here, gave a reception today in celebration of the swiss national day.

among the guests were chung fu-hsiang, minister of posts and telecommunications; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen wei-chi, vice-minister of light industry; chien hsin-chung, vice-minister of public health; and leading members of other departments concerned shen tu, ting hsueh-sung and li chuan.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Table Tennis Delegations Leave Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1975)

the table tennis delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by leader le phong thai and deputy leader tran van tri and the table tennis delegation from the republic of south viet nam, with le phuong as leader and hua hong viet as deputy leader, left here by air today to tour other parts of china before returning home.

Navy Command of Vietnam People's Army Marks PLA Anniversary

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 31, 1975)

the navy command of the viet nam people's army held a meeting yesterday to warmly celebrate the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the meeting were doan ba thanh, commander of the navy of the viet nam people's army; vo huy phuc, deputy political commissar; nguyen dong, deputy head of the department for foreign relations of the ministry of national defence and representatives of the organizations of the navy command and fighters.

also present were military attache yan ling, and deputy military attache liu huan-pu, of the chinese embassy to viet nam.

speaking at the meeting, vo huy phuc said, "48 years ago, the chinese people's liberation army was born in the storm of heroic revolutionary struggle of the chinese people. under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people's liberation army has traversed a very glorious course and performed numerous meritorious deeds.

he sincerely wished the chinese people and people's liberation army many more brilliant successes in building socialism and consolidating national defence and fulfilment of their glorious revolutionary tasks.

he enthusiastically acclaimed the fraternal

friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of viet nam and china and wished that the great friendship and brotherly militant solidarity between the two peoples and two armies would last forever.

then military attache yan ling took the floor. he reviewed the glorious course traversed by the chinese people's liberation army in the past 48 years. he gave an account of the new achievements on all fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction made by the chinese people's liberation army together with the people of the whole country.

he warmly congratulated the fraternal vietnamese people and people's army on their great victories won in the war for national liberation and wished them new and still greater successes in the new historical stage.

he said that the profound militant friendship forged by the peoples and armies of china and viet nam in the long revolutionary wars "has been nurtured personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh. it has stood the test of the long revolutionary struggle and cannot be destroyed by any force."

yan ling pointed out, "in line with chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people and the people's liberation army will continue to carry out their international duty, resolutely unite with the vietnamese people and army, fight shoulder to shoulder with them, firmly support the vietnamese people in their just cause to consolidate their fruits of victory, unify and build their fatherland and march forward together with them."

both speeches were punctuated by warm applause.

Chinese Military Attache in Hanoi Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 31, 1975)

yen ling, military attache of the chinese embassy, gave a reception in the chinese embassy here this evening warmly celebrating the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

attending the reception on invitation were senior lieutenant general hoang van thai, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-minister of national defence and deputy chief of the general staff of the viet nam people's army; lieutenant general le trong tan, deputy chief of the general staff of the v.n.p.a.; lieutenant general pham ngoc mau, deputy head of the general political department of the v.n.p.a.; major general vu xuan chiem, deputy head of the general logistics department of the v.n.p.a.; responsible officers of the three services of the people's army and cadets' schools and many high-ranking officers of the people's army. also present were hoang quoc viet, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and president of the viet nam-china friendship association; vu quoc uy, acting chairman for cultural relations with foreign countries; hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs; nguyen chanh, vice-minister of foreign trade; and tran duy hung, chairman of the administrative committee of hanoi.

nguyen van tien, head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam in the d.r.v.n. was present.

present also were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in the d.r.v.n.

chiu li-hsing, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was also present.

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING & DIVING TOURNAMENT

Meeting of Heads of Delegations to Peking Swimming and Diving Meet Held in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1975)

the heads of delegations, delegates and observers from 23 countries and regions to the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet held a meeting here this morning.

li ching-chuan, chairman of the organizing committee of the meet, was the first speaker at the meeting. he expressed heartfelt thanks to the friends from various countries for having made light of travelling thousands of miles to peking for the meet, and for the gigantic support and sincere cooperation they had rendered to the meet. this is a support and encouragement to us, he said.

he pointed out: "many friends have come to peking for the meet only after breaking through the obstacles set by certain people in the international arena. this spirit of safeguarding the right to independence and self-determination in defiance of outside intervention deserves our great admiration." the chinese swimmers and divers would, in the spirit of "friendship first, competition second", learn from their colleagues from other countries, he added. li ching-chuan also gave a briefing on the preparations for the meet and explained the schedule of the meet and the rules of competition.

friends from many countries spoke at the meeting. they expressed their sincere thanks for the tremendous efforts made by the organizing committee in organizing the meet. they were convinced that the meet would surely further promote and strengthen the friendship and unity of the people and sportsmen of the developing countries and advance swimming and diving in these countries. they were determined to contribute their share to the success of the meet. representatives of a number of countries voiced their indignation at the tiny handful of people in the international swimming federation who set various obstacles in an attempt to thwart the holding of the meet. their speeches were enthusiastically applauded.

the meeting approved of the schedule of the meet and the rules of competition.

the meeting was marked by a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship and full consultation.

Peking Grand Banquet Honors Swimmers to International Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1975)

a grand banquet in honour of swimmers from various countries to the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet was given by the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china and the organizing committee of the meet in the great hall of the people here this evening.

gathered at this happy reunion, swimmers from asian, african, latin american and european countries hailed the friendship and unity of the people and sportsmen of the developing countries and warmly greeted the impending successful inauguration of the invitational meet.

among those attending the banquet and seated at the main table were chen hsi-lien, vice-premier of the state council; chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission; chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation; li ching-chuan, chairman of the organizing committee of the invitational meet; and leading members of departments concerned yu sang, hsu yun-pei, tseng shao-tung, chai tse-min, yang yu-wei, ni chih-chin, chang hsi-jang, pai ping, wei ming, mu hsiang-hsiung, kuo tung-chun, yin hsi-nan and chu tse.

also seated at the main table were: dod doda, leader of the swimming delegation from the people's republic of albania; sid said, leader of the youth swimming delegation from the national liberation front of algeria; maung maung khin, leader of the burmese swimming delegation; n'caloua jean paul, leader of the congolese swimming delegation; basil a. mahdi hassan, leader of the iraqi swimming delegation; jamaican observer nevill alexander; wong soon kai, leader of the malaysian swimming delegation; rodolfo aznar romero, leader of the mexican sports federation swimming delegation; benjelloum lamfaddal, leader of the delegation of the moroccan swimming association; muhammad latif butt, leader of the pakistan national swimming contingent; mustafa abu shahla, leader of the swimming delegation of the palestine liberation organization; samuel o. sarmiento, leader of the philippine swimming delegation; woon sui kut, leader of the singapore swimming and diving delegation; ahamed abdi daarhir "shell", leader of the somali swimming delegation; hallam pereira, leader of the sri lanka swimming delegation; mohmd talaat fareed, leader of the sudanese swimming delegation; ibrahim al-chare, leader of the syrian swimming and diving delegation; masudi juma shukuru, representative of the tanzanian swimming association; arun rattarangsi, leader of the swimming delegation of the thai amateur swimming

association (tasa); jaafar mohamed, provisional leader of the swimming team of the tunisian youth union; giovanni caputo vivone, leader of the venezuelan sports friendship delegation; luvera kiakala mayasiwa, representative of the zairese swimming federation; and chien ta-yueh, leader of the chinese swimming and diving delegation.

present at the banquet were also diplomatic envoys and head of mission to china from those countries and regions represented at the invitational meet.

addressing the banquet, minister chuang tse-tung extended a warm welcome to the friends from various countries taking part in the invitational meet on behalf of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and the organizing committee of the invitational meet.

he said: "friends from more than twenty countries and regions, having travelled to peking from afar, are gathered here together to make friends and to exchange experience and learn from each other. this reflects the aspirations of the peoples and sportsmen of developing countries for unity and friendship.

"a profound traditional friendship has always existed among the peoples and sportsmen of the numerous developing countries. the independence of states and the liberation of nations have provided favourable conditions for our friendly contacts. despite the fact that at present certain people in international sports circles are still trying to obstruct the friendly contacts among the peoples and sportsmen of various countries, their tyrannical acts are just as futile as 'trying to cut water with a knife', for the historical current is irresistible. and the holding of our present invitational meet may well serve as an example," the minister pointed out.

"the chinese people and sportsmen always treasure their friendship with their counterparts in other countries of the world. at this invitational meet, our swimmers and divers will, in the spirit of 'friendship first and competition second', work for the strengthening of friendship with their colleagues from other countries and earnestly learn from them. together with friends from various countries, they will do their bit in promoting friendship and unity among the peoples and sportsmen of the developing countries and in furthering the progress of swimming in these countries," chuang tse-tung stated.

ahamed "shell", leader of the somali swimming delegation, and rodolfo aznar romero, leader of the mexican sports federation swimming delegation, spoke at the banquet on behalf of the friends from various countries participating in the meet.

paying tribute to the organizing committee for the excellent arrangements it has made for competition, conferences, and reception, ahamed "shell" said: "we all know very well how much the people's republic of china has done in the development of sports in the third world and all other good-hearted nations in the world, hence we cannot see why certain ill-intentioned international sports associations try to block the legitimate rights of a nation of eight hundred million solely for personal reasons.

"we the third world, particularly africa, are thankful to the government of the people's republic of china for their continued aid and exchange of brotherly relations in all sports activities for the mutual interest of our nations," he added.

rodolfo aznar romero said in his speech: "it is at this very gathering that sports are linked with the promotion of friendly contacts among the participating countries.

"our young sportsmen have been engaged in extensive fraternal activities, which are so essential to the peoples of the third world," the mexican delegate said. he also expressed support for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in international sports organizations.

the banquet was alive with warm expressions of unity and friendship.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary Greets Inauguration of Peking International Swimming and Diving Friendship Invitational Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1975)

following is the text of the "people's daily" commentary of august 2 on the inauguration of the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet in the chinese capital:

the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitationl meet is due to open ceremoniously in the chinese capital today. making nothing of hardships, more than 300 swimmers and delegates from more than twenty countries and regions in asia, africa, latin america and europe have gladly accepted invitation and come to take part in this international friendship meet, bringing to us the friendship of the people and sportsmen of their own countries. we hereby extend our warm

welcome to these swimmers and friends from the four continents excl

with the development of physical culture and sports in china, chinese sports circles have had more and more frequent friendly exchanges with sports circles of other countries. we are happy to note that chinese sportsmen have established contacts with those of well over one hundred countries in the world. our international ties in the field of swimming, among others, have also developed steadily. the presence of the swimmers and divers from the four continents in our capital today is a great encouragement to the chinese sportsmen.

the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet is another grand rally of unity and friendship between chinese sports circles and their friends from other lands. the chinese sportsmen, true to the principle of "friendship first, competition second", will join the swimmers and divers from the four continents in exchanging experience and learning from each other so as to seek common progress. we believe that this international meet and friendly gathering will further promote the unity and friendship between our sportsmen and those of other countries and enhance the development of swimming in various countries.

sports exchange is one of the channels to enhance friendshipamong the peoples and sportsmen of various countries. no obstacles should be created in the way of its development. we always hold that, in all international affairs, including international sports, it is essential to respect state sovereignty and refrain from interfering with other countries' internal affairs, and that all countries, big and small, should enjoy equality without exception. to develop international sports exchange and cooperation on the basis of equality, friendship and mutual respect is the inviolable right as well as common aspiration of the peoples and sportsmen of all countries, in which nobody whosoever has the right to intervene.

at present, the development of the international situation is more and more favourable to the people of various countries. the numerous developing countries and peoples have achieved one victory after another in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty and develop the national economy. the historical current represented by the people of various countries in the world who are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and superpower hegemonism is surging forward. under such an excellent situation, international exchanges between sports circles and sportsmen of various countries are steadily developing. through such exchanges, our sports circles have established precious friendship with sports organizations and sportsmen in an increasing number of countries. we are sincerely grateful to our

friends of sports circles in various countries for their support and help. in future, chinese sportsmen and physical culture workers will, as always, continue to join our friends of sports circles in various countries and make positive contributions to promoting the development of international sports and enhancing the unity and friendship between sportsmen and people of varicus countries.

may the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet round off with complete success excl

ARMY DAY RECEPTIONS

Army Day Receptions Given by Chinese Embassies in Various Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1975)

chinese ambassadors or military attaches to congo, iran, the democratic people's republic of yemen, the yemen arab republic, somalia, lebanon, egypt, sudan, algeria, france, austria, pakistan, italy, denmark, yugoslavia, czechoslovakia, hungary, the soviet union, bulgaria, argentina, britain, poland, the german democratic republic, turkey, zaire, syria, mozambique, afghanistan, sweden, switzerland and japan have given receptions or film receptions from july 29 to august 1 to warmly celebrate the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

hussein kulmie afrah, acting president of the somali supreme revolutionary council, attended a film reception given by the chinese ambassador on the evening of july 30.

cabinet ministers, high ranking officials and officers as well as friendly personages attended the receptions.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

August 13, 1975 No. 5914

****
* NATIONAL *
****

CONCEPT OF GRADES

The Concept of Grades and the Doctrines of Confucius and Mencius

by

Chin Nan (靳南)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 23, 1975)

In the socialist relations of production, the inter-relations of people should be relations of comradeship, equality, cooperation, mutual assistance, love and support. This kind of relations is the main current and constantly developed among the people within our socialist society. This is because the system of socialist ownership has already been set up basically, and the system marked by the exploitation and oppression of the overwhelming majority of working people without the means of production by an extremely small number of people in possession of the means of production has been abolished. However, it must also be seen clearly that there is still the bourgeois right in socialist society. The essence of the bourgeois right is to carry out a system of inequality under the slogan of equality. Reflected in ideology, this is the concept of grades.

Such an idea of bourgeois right as the concept of grades has a long history. The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius vigorously advocate that "there are the social ranks of the high and the low, and of the eminent and the mean" and speak of the system of grades of the exploiting classes as "a matter of course." The reactionary preachings they publicize such as the theory of "heavenly mandate," the theory of the "rectification of names," idealist transcendentalism, the theory of human nature, "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class," "superior man and mean man" and "those who labor with their minds govern others, those who labor with their strength are governed by others" are all used for demonstrating the system of grades.

Ever since the disintegration of primitive society, the grade system has all along been implemented in the society based on the system of the private ownership of the means of production and marked by the antagonism of the exploiting and exploited classes. Marx and Engels pointed out in "Communist Manifesto," "In the earlier epochs of history, we find almost everywhere a complicated arrangement of society into various orders, a manifold gradation of social rank." The common characteristic of the right of all exploiting classes, be it the slave-owner class, the feudal landlord class or the bourgeoisie, is to defend the system of private ownership, the privileges of the exploiting classes and the grade system.

Before the bourgeoisie was the ruling class, in order to develop the capitalist commodity economy, it had brought forth the signboard that "all are equal before the law" and approached the feudal landlord aristocrats for "freedom" and "equality." However, what the bourgeoisie has realized "can only be and has all along been the equality and freedom for the commodity owners and of capital." ("Preface to the Publication of 'On Deceiving People with the Slogan of Freedom and Equality'" by Lenin) What freedom and equality can there be for the workers who cannot but sell their own labor as a commodity? In capitalist society, the means of production are in the possession of the capitalists, and all relations have turned into cold-blooded and ruthless monetary relations. "Money can move the gods," and with money, all things can be bought. Whoever has more money has greater authority. Owing to the unequal amounts of capital they possess, there is also inequality even among the capitalists themselves. "The stronger preying upon the weaker" is a daily phenomenon in the capitalist society. A handful of monetary oligarches in control of a tremendous amount of capital have not only monopolized the economy but also the political, cultural and other sectors. The bourgeoisie has not abolished privileges but has only "replaced all personal and hereditary privileges of the past with monetary privileges." ("Third Letter to the Editor of the Polaris on the Situation in Germany" by Engels) The bourgeoisie has not wiped out grades but has only replaced the hereditary grades of the past with the grades of capital. In the capitalist society, the concept of grades is also very serious.

The bourgeoisie is opposed to the feudal grade system but has set up its own grade system. The emergence of this phenomenon is not strange. In history, before a newly emerging exploiting class has grasped political power, it invariably opposes the old grade system so as to win a privileged position for itself in politics. After its seizure of political power, it has to set up its own grade system again in order to consolidate its own rule and own privileges.

In the period of transition from the slavery system to the feudal system in our country, in order to consolidate and develop the feudal mode of production, the newly emerging landlord class had clearly set forth its own demands. In light of the "rule of propriety" which preached that "propriety is not extended to the commoners and punishment is not imposed upon the high ranking officials" for defending the grade system of the slave-owners, it called for the "rule of law" because "the law humors not the people in high positions" and the "criminal code applies equally to all."

They sought to abolish the system of "hereditary ranks and emoluments" of the slave-owners and suggested that rewards and penalties should be based on military achievements. In fact, they were opposed to the hereditary privileges of the slave-owners so as to contend for their privileged position and set up their own grade system. The famous Legalist Shang Yang for example, had fixed twenty grades of nobility for military achievements, etc., in the course of abolishing the system of "hereditary ranks and emoluments."

When the landlord class became the ruling class and was getting ever more conservative and reactionary with each passing day, the feudal grade system was also made more and more rigid to meet the need for the exercise of ruthless rule over the broad masses of peasants. At this time, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, which defended the grade system of the slave society and had been opposed by the newly emerging landlord class, were once again picked up and used as the theoretical tool for defending the grade system of the feudal society. Tung Chung-shu, the representative of the Confucian school in the period of Western Han, was the first one to make slight alterations of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and turn them into an ideological system defending the grade system in feudal society. He developed Confucius' theory of "heavenly mandate" into a set of theological teleology based on the "communion of heaven and man" to demonstrate the "divine rights of kings." He developed Confucius' idealist transcendentalism and theory of human nature into the doctrine of "three degrees of nature," thus dividing human nature into "the nature of sages," the "nature of middle-ranking people" and the "nature of the shallow common men," and men into three, six and nine grades. He developed Confucius' theory of the "rectification of names" into the "three bonds and five constant virtues" and systematically laid down the order of domination in feudal society. In this way, he had completely laid down the theoretical foundation for the grade system of feudal society. In the feudal society in China, for the past two thousand years and more, the grade system of the landlord class was interwoven in many different ways into a network of strict class rule. Following the daily decline of the landlord class, some notorious stubborn worshippers of Confucius such as Chu Hsi and Tseng Kuo-fan gave full play to the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and revised the dark and atrocious feudal grade system to make it more rigid and reactionary.

Toward the end of feudal society, the feeble national bourgeoisie of China had also initiated attacks against the feudal grade system. They shouted slogans such as "break through the net of the monarch," "break through the net of normal and accepted ways and relations of people" and "break through the net of heaven" ("The Study of Benevolence" by T'an Szu-t'ung), called for political reforms and imported the bourgeois slogans of "freedom," "equality" and "human rights" from the West to counter the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius that defended the feudal grade system. However, their criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius was not thorough enough. Their criticism was mainly directed against the three bonds, five constant virtues and Confucian etiquette that defended the privileges of the landlord class in domination, but had not touched or was loaf to touch the other things in the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, such as the fallacies of those who labor with their minds and those who labor with their strength,

the superior men and the mean men, and the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class. The "reservations" made by the bourgeoisie in the criticism of Confucius precisely showed that what they contended for was the privileged position of the burgeoisie. Their opposition to the feudal grade system was only for setting up the grade system of the bourgeoisie. As to the comprador bourgeoisie of China, they actually represented the product of the alliance of imperialism and feudalism and played the dual role of worshipping foreigners and Confucius. Their spiritual prop is "the reactionary alliance of the slave ideology of foreign imperialism and the back-to-the-ancients ideology of Chinese feudalism." Therefore, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius had also become the sanguinary tool of the landlord-comprador-bourgeoisie in semi-feudal and semi-colonial China for implementing the domination of the grade system.

The ultimate goal of the proletarian revolution is to wipe out all classes and set up the communist society free from the exploitation and oppression of men by men, and the dictatorship of the proletariat "is nothing but a stage of transition to the abolition of all classes and to classless society." During this transition period, before and until the realization of communism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, and it is inevitable that there is still the bourgeois right. Reflected in the ideological consciousness of people, there is still the idea of bourgeois right such as the concept of grades. It is not possible to wipe out all the bourgeois rights within a very short period of time, and they can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Every effort must be made to abolish the idea of bourgeois right. If the idea of bourgeois right is not constantly done away with but is connived at, the realm of the superstructure will be dominated by it and the reverse effect will be felt at the economic base, thus causing the socialist system to degenerate. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique had precisely made use of this idea of bourgeois right to carry out conspiratorial activities for restoring capitalism. And the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius were one of his reactionary weapons for propagating the idea of bourgeois right.

Lin Piao peddled the theory of "heavenly mandate" and the theory of "the rectification of names" in a vain attempt to usurp supreme power in the Party and the state. Meanwhile, he also wanted to incite those people more seriously influenced by the idea of privileges to stretch out their hands to the Party for fame and status, and to contend for fame at court and gain in the market place.

Lin Piao peddled the idealist concept of history, such as the superior and mean men, the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class in the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. He opposed the participation of cadres in collective productive labor and maliciously slandered the sending of cadres to the May 7 cadres schools as "unemployment in disguise." He and his ilk regarded the relations between the cadres and the masses as the relations between the "superior men" and the "mean men," between the "wise of the highest class" and "the stupid of the lowest class." This was a vain attempt to incite the personnel of state organs to divorce themselves from labor and from the masses, foster the bourgeois style of life and become squires riding roughshod over the people and their tools for counter-revolutionary restoration.

Lin Piao peddled the trash of Confucius and Mencius that "those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others." He opposed the integration of intellectuals with the workers and peasants and the integration of education with productive labor, and maliciously attacked the rustication of educated youth as "reform through labor in disguise." Lenin pointed out that the antagonism between mental and physical labor "is one of the most important sources of inequality in modern society." ("The State and Revolution") One of the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to create conditions for gradually wiping out this source. But Lin Piao and company incited the educated youth to take "knowledge" as "capital" for seeking "special privileges" in a vain attempt to lure the educated youth onto the evil path.

We must, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, combine the study of theory with the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, thoroughly criticize revisionism, the bourgeoisie and the idea of bourgeois right, constantly improve the inter-relations of people and fight with unflagging efforts for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

STUDY OF THEORY

This Should Be Made Known To the Broad Masses

- notes on the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat by the cadres and the masses of Lin county

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 3, 1975)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation," the Party committee of Lin county, Honan Province, has led the people of the county to direct vigorous efforts toward learning and understanding the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat with the same firm perseverance they displayed in the construction of the Red Banner Canal in those years. A mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is vigorously developing in the whole county.

Go Deep Into the Midst of the Masses To Guide the Study of Theory

In this study movement, the Party committee of Lin county has recalled the history of struggle of this county. In the 9th and 10th two-line struggles within the Party, the broad masses of cadres and people of Lin county who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line had triumphed over interference and disruption from the revisionist line, completed 3,000 li long Red Banner Canal, developed the socialist collective economy and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. However, there had also appeared such a situation at that time: While many cadres and people were very indignant at heart toward interference from the revisionist line and had the courage to wage struggle in action, they were unable to give many reasons in speech. A small number of comrades for a time even failed to distinguish between the right and the wrong line in the face of complicated struggle. This shows that many people at that time had still not properly laid hold of the theoretical weapon and were not good at fighting the revisionist line. Therefore, in order to persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the grassroots level, the broad masses of cadres and people must be made to learn well the theory of revolution and build a Great Wall of iron and steel in combating and preventing revisionism.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the whole county had set up over 4,200 political night schools, established a network for guiding the study of theory at the county, commune, brigade and production team levels, and trained a contingent of backbone theorist made up of over 40,000 people, with the poor and lower-middle peasants as the mainstay. The county Party committee by closely relied on the contingent of theorists with their "legs covered with mud" to give impetus to the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. As soon as the study

movement started, the theory guides various communes and brigades promptly went deep into the midst of thousands of villages and households to disseminate Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and publicize quotations from Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus displaying their great political enthusiasm.

The Ch'iyü brigade of the Tsehsia commune is situated deep in the mountains southeast of the county. Four herdsmen stayed at a high mountain called "Liszuchüeh" with steep slopes and the treacherous paths. As the legend goes, a peasant called Li Szu once came here to chop firewood, and because the communication route was blocked, he was marooned and died here.

Communist Youth League member Wu Lai-shan was described by the masses as "the guide who wins the hearts of the mountain people." For the sake of carrying out to the letter Chairman Mao's instruction, "This should be made known to the whole nation," he showed no fear for hazards and climbed up "Liszuchüeh." Word by word, sentence by sentence, he guided the herdsmen there to study Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and the quotations on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Not long afterward, the county Party committee had noticed two different kinds of situation at the initial stage of the study movement. First, some theory guides could only explain the relevant quotations in general but were not good at clearly explaining things in conjunction with realities. Second, in their eagerness to make the mass learn more, some theory guides explained plenty of things but the results were not satisfactory. The central theory study group of the county Party committee adopted the method of combining the leading cadres of the county Party committee, full-time theory cadres and the representatives of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to seriously study and scrutinize special topics one by one. For instance, in the course of studying and discussing the question why only those who recognize class struggle and at the same time recognize the dictatorship of the proletariat are Marxists, with the representatives of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants citing many examples of real-life class struggle and the full-time theory cadres providing the relevant reference materials, everyone teamed up trying to clarify by linking up theory with practice why class struggle inevitably led to the dictatorship of the proletariat. After this, then members of the central separately gave guidance reports to the backbone theorists on "why dictatorship must be exercised over the bourgeoisie," "why must the bourgeois right be restricted," and other question. Thus, in the course of guiding the masses in study, the theory guides could lay hold of the main points and clearly explain in conjunction with reality one or two theoretical problems by proceeding from the simple to the profound.

In the course of guiding the masses to study the question of why it was necessary to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, theory guide Sang Sui-hsi of the Sungchiachuang brigade of the Ch'engkuan commune, in association with the interference of Lin Piao's revisionist line to the Lin county, explained that under the dictatorship of the proletariat, a handful of the agents of the landlord and bourgeois classes invariably devised all ways and means to peddle the revisionist trash and all kinds of old ideology under the signboard of Marxism for luring some people into deviating from the

Party's basic line and policies, so as to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Therefore, in order to firmly carry out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, it was imperative to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in various fields. After hearing this, many poor and lower-middle peasants said: "This kind of discussion is backed by theory and reality, and is easy to understand and to remember."

Poor-peasant commune member Kao Chin-shan was formerly more seriously affected in psychology by private ownership in small production. After studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he was ideologically enlightened. He knew that selfishness came from and upheld the system of private ownership. As he was physically attached to the commune, it was only right that his mind should be bent toward the commune. He was determined to make a radical rupture with the traditional concept of private ownership and become a good commune member "exercising wide control." When asked why "wide control should be exercised," he said, "If I don't exercise wide control, capitalism will."

Study Well Theory and Seriously Carry Out Policies

In the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party committee of Lin county have come to understand deeply that Marxist theory is the ideological basis of the line and policies of the Party and is the guide to revolutionary action. Only by grasping Marxist theory can we correctly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the Party's various policies. After just a spell of study, a small number of members of the Party committee of a commune thought they had already learned and understood the question of restricting the bourgeois right. In their anxiety to solve practical problems, they improperly altered the relevant provisions of the forestry policy in force. This dampened mass enthusiasm for planting trees. After discovering this, the county Party committee helped in time this commune Party committee to seriously study theory and rectify mistakes. At a telephone meeting, the county Party brought up before the cadres and the masses of the whole county the question of taking a prudent stand toward the policies in force. Everyone was urged to read and study seriously and to clearly understand that the various economic policies of the Party in force in the countryside took Marxism as the guiding thought and were formulated on the basis of the Party's basic line and current concrete conditions. They not only recognized but also restricted the part of bourgeois right inevitably existing in the socialist period. If this was not clarified theoretically, there was bound to be vacillation in the implementation of policies. Therefore, only by studying well revolutionary theory could we correctly carry out the Party's policies.

Through this incident, the cadres of the communes and brigades of the whole county further learned the importance of studying theory. The Party committee of the Hochien commune examined their own work. They said that due to their half-baked understanding of Marxist theory, individual cadres had also experienced phenomena of a similar kind in the course of carrying out policies, They wanted to place under collective ownership the trees planted by commune members in front and at the back of their houses.

They erroneously thought that this approach could restrict the bourgeois right. Only after the repeated study of Chairman Mao's important instruction and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat did they understand that in the period of socialism, the existence of bourgeois right was inevitable and could only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The planting of trees by commune members in front and at the back of their houses is permitted by policy. What should be restricted is that the trees planted could not encroach upon collective interests, nor could timber be used for speculation and manipulation and other capitalist activities. Therefore, without seriusly studying the revolutionary theory, we do not know what the existing policies formulated by the Party are based upon, that the Party policies in force cannot be altered at random, and that only by seriously carrying out the policies can we effectively consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have correctly oriented their understanding in the implementation of policies and invigorated the study of theory. At present, over a dozen members of the commune Party committee persevere in reading and studying seriously in making investigations and studies, and in consciously carrying out the Party's basic line and policies.

Build Socialism In a Big Way In the Accurate Direction

In the spring of this year, the Party committee of Lin county did two things in a way different from that in previous years. In the past, they used to convene a meeting for arranging spring farming production, but this year they ran theory study classes for cadres at four levels, and called upon everyone to study theory, grasp the line and promote spring farming. Another thing was the establishment of the Shanchuang brigade of the Tsehsia commune as an advanced typical example in learning from Tachai. At the outset, some comrades could not help wondering why the Shangchuang brigade with but a per-mow output of over 700 catties was established as the typical example since there was a brigade with the per-mow grain output exceeding 1,000 catties in the vicinity. The comrades of the county Party committee told them, "In building socialism and the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, we must have a strong material foundation. But the key lies in whether or not Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can be carried out and the socialist orientation adhered to. If the line is not correct, even though production has gone up for the time being, it cannot be consolidated. Because the Shangchuang brigade implements the correct line, it makes fast progress in production."

The Shangchuang brigade lies deep in the mountains. Its 3,000 mow of land are divided into over 10,000 plots. The place is thick with rocks and has but a thin layer of top soil. Its conditions are poor. In the past few years, the Party branch of the brigade doggedly took the political evening school as the battlefront and led the cadres and the masses to study theory, transform the world outlook, seriously carry out revolution in the ideological sphere to foster the good habit of analyzing all things theoretically. At present the criticism of capitalism and the vigorous practice of socialism have become the conscious acts of the broad masses

in this brigade. Where the water from the Red Banner Canal cannot reach, they have built six reservoirs by relying on their own resources. Because there are plenty of rocks but little soil, they have "cut open the abdomen to get at the intestines" and carried out deep plowing and soil improvement of a high standard. Meanwhile, by doggedly adhering to the policy of "all-round development with grain as the key link" and energetically developing a diversified economy, they have accumulated funds for the development of the collective economy.

The county Party committee led the broad masses of cadres to the Shangchuang brigade to make investigatins and studies, thus enabling everyone to see the vivid fact of revolution giving impetus to the development of production.

These two things greatly rocked the whole county. The broad masses of cadres and people seriously studied the theory of revolution, correctly oriented the relations between politics and economics and between revolution and production, paid attention to doggedly placing proletarian politics in command and grasping revolution to give impetus to production, thus enabling spring farming production to yield better result this year than in any previous year.

Spring drought is one of the climatic features of Lin county. In previous years, the overwhelming majority of brigades were able to take the whole situation into consideration in the use of water, but a few of the brigades also had some contradictions among themselves. This year, through the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, people had gone further in doing away with old ideas and carrying forward the communist spirit of making facilities available to others and keeping the difficulties to themselves. By relying on their own resources, the communes and brigades of the area irrigated by the Red Banner Canal diverted the river water, stored up mountain spring water and built reservoirs, so that the water saved from the Red Banner Banal could support the communes and brigades at the lower reaches. When it was time for spring irrigation, the Party branch of the Ch'engpeh brigade of the Hoshun commune organized the masses to study the theory of revolution and criticize the bourgeois world outlook that "the pavilion lying close to the water gets the moon first." In the course of discussion, they put forward a question: Several brigades at the lower reaches had not properly levelled their land and were in need of greater amount of water. As the water allotted them was still inadequate, could we look on with folded arms? The masses all said: "Give them the canal water allotted us, and let us use our reservoir water for irrigating wheat." The Party branch boldly adopted the view of the masses. When the time came for planting cotton, there was no rain and a drought set in. They again gave away the water in the reservoir to a neighboring brigade, and aroused the masses to carry water for spot planting. The cadres and masses of the neighboring brigade said with emotion: "The cotton crop of our brigade has been planted through the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Ch'engpeh!"

In the course of studying theory, the people of Lin county further called forth soaring enthusiasm for waging struggle against the vast natural world. This year, they successively overcome the spring drought, the typhoon

and other natural disasters and wrested a bumper harvest for summer grain. The per-mow yield from 520,000 mow of wheat fields showed a 20 percent increase compared with the bumper harvest year of 1974. At present, with Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of theory taken as a guide, the people of Lin county are summing up the experience of learning from Tachai in agriculture and are determined to further push up agricultural production and wrest an all-round bumper harvest for the whole year.

- By Our Own Correspondent

* * *

POLITICAL ECONOMY

From Each According to His Ability, to Each According to His Work

by

Shih Ta (施达)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 10, 1975)

"From each according to his ability, to each according to his work" is the principle by which individual consumer goods are distributed in socialist society. Individual consumer goods are distributed with labor as the common yardstick, after deducting the social production fund, the reserved fund, and the social consumption fund for meeting the common need from the social products.

"From each according to his ability, to each according to his work" calls on each worker to take up social labor according to his ability and society to distribute consumer goods according to the quantity and quality of work performed by different individuals. This principle has realized the socialist demand that "he who does not work, neither shall he eat," negated the system of exploitation of man by man that has for thousands of years resulted in "those who labor are not rewarded and those who are rewarded do not have to do labor," and brought the equal right of "getting an equal amount of products for an equal amount of labor" to the broad masses of working people. This is a historical progress.

However, to each according to his work is not a communist thing. It is still not the most rational and most ideal principle of distribution for human society. The one and the same principle commonly practiced in to each according to his work and in commodity exchange is that a certain amount of labor in one form can be exchanged with an equal amount of labor in another form. "Here, the equal right is in principle still the bourgeois right." Since distribution to each according to his work distributes consumer goods with the same yardstick -- labor, it appears to be equal outwardly. However, the capacity for labor of different workers varies from strong to weak and their degree to technical proficiency is also at variance. Therefore the remuneration for labor received by each individual is different, and the difference between different families is even greater when the average for each member of the family is taken into consideration. This is, in fact, unequal. Those with greater physical strength will get more than those with poor physical strength, and those with less children will be better off than those with more children. This kind of equality in form is in fact unequal, and is precisely the essence of the bourgeois right. Viewed from this point, it is scarcely different from the old society. Therefore, Lenin said, "'Bourgeois right' continues to prevail as long as products are divided 'according to the amount of labor performed'."

Despite its limitations, the principle of to each according to his work is unavoidable in socialist society. Because socialist society has just emerged from the womb of capitalist society, it is thus in every

aspect still stamped with the birth marks of the old society. As the productive forces of the socialist society are still not highly developed, social products are still not in great abundance and people's ideological consciousness have not been universally raised to the communist level, this has dictated that the socialist principle of distribution can only be "to each according to his ability, to each according to his work." We must view this principle of distribution correctly, and be able to see its historical inevitability as well as its limitations. Since the bourgeois right still occupies the dominant position in the aspect of distribution of products "according to the amount of labor performed," we must recognize as well as restrict it. When implementing this principle, we must persist in putting proletarian politics in command, emphasize that each laborer should work to the best of his ability, criticize the mercenary concept of "providing labor according to remuneration," and restrict the passive role brought by the practice of distribution according to work.

We must seriously study Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, criticize such revisionist fallacies as "material incentives" advocated by people like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, draw lessons from the revisionist chieftains of the Soviet Union who through extending the bourgeois right in the realm of distribution have transformed the Soviet Union into bureaucratic monopoly capitalism, strengthen ideological education in communism, correctly carry out the Party's policy of distribution, advocate from each according to his ability to render more contributions to the country, and gradually create material and spiritual conditions for implementing in the future the communist principle of distribution, namely, "to each according to his ability and to each according to his need."

* * *

ARMY DAY PROPAGANDA

Chinese People's Liberation Army Makes New Contributions to Socialist Construction

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1975)

carrying forward the glorious tradition of the chinese people's liberation army, the commanders and fighters have taken an active part in and made great contributions to socialist construction.

the p.l.a. railway corps fulfilled the engineering task for the first half of this year, doing 11 per cent more work than in the same period last year.

the commanders and fighters in the railway corps worked with high revolutionary enthusiasm and achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results in railway construction. a railway regiment completed the main work of a tunnel project five and half months ahead of schedule, saving 161,000 man-days and an investment of 1,370,000 yuan. more than five kilometres long, the tunnel was a major project in the construction of a new railway, and it had been planned to take three years to be finished.

the railway corps mobilized fighters to make technical innovations to lower the consumption of raw materials, improve working conditions and raise efficiency. more than 270 innovations were introduced in the first half of this year.

the capital construction engineering units working on the expansion and rebuilding projects in the anshan and penchi iron and steel companies in northeast china fulfilled the first six months' tasks ahead of time after overfulfilling their tasks in the past two years. a number of key projects have been put into production.

the party committee of the unit assigned to the construction of key projects in the penchi no. 2 steel mill organized more than 240 cadres to go down to the grass roots where they helped run various kinds of study classes and trained more than 2,000 activists in the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. construction forged ahead as the study kept going deeper. the unit has put two projects into trial operation ahead of schedule.

70 per cent of the companies working on the anshan projects have since the beginning of this year set

up "three-in-one" technical innovation combinations made up of fighters, cadres and technical personnel. they have introduced over 100 innovations and made more than 50 kinds of machines which reduced labour intensity and raised work efficiency.

the commanders and fighters of the regiment in which the late communist fighter lei feng served learned from his devotion to work and fulfilled their assignments in a harbour construction project with high speed and good quality through 100 days of hard work.

they worked day and night in fulfilling their first task, the removal of a 170,000-cubic metre coastal hillock. they then battled with storms and waves for 28 days to fill in a part of the bay to create level ground.

the cadres of the regiment did not take rest for several days to ensure the success of an explosion designed to blow up the hillock to fill in the bay below.

Democratic Life in Chinese Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1975)

we attended a squad meeting one sunday evening in the 196th division of the chinese people's liberation army.

the soldiers vied with one another to voice their opinions while the squad leader was carefully taking notes.

such meeting is called once a week, we were told. a part of the democratic life in the army, such meetings are devoted to a wide range of subjects: summing up political and military training, making criticism and self-criticism, or discussing how to study marxist classics and chairman mao's works or whether soldier so and so should be promoted to be a platoon leader. the soldiers express their thoughts freely at the meeting.

the opinions of the fighters are conveyed to superiors through various channels -- the company leadership or the revolutionary armymen's committee. sometimes leaders at higher levels attend squad meetings to collect opinions directly.

the establishment of a soldiers' committee in each company started in the army's early history for the purpose of practising democracy. this practice has been handed down and now it is called the revolutionary armymen's committee. the 196th division has adhered to the practice since its inception.

members of the committee are elected by the fighters. usually, the company commander or deputy commander is elected the chairman and one soldier is elected from each squad to be vice-chairman or committee member. the committee includes a study and propaganda group, a mass work group which looks after army-civilian relations, a cultural and sports group and an economic sub-committee. under the direction of the company party branch and the company leadership, the revolutionary armymen's committee supervises and assists the company leadership in its work. the committee conveys the soldiers' opinions and makes suggestions, serving as a link between the company party branch and leadership and the soldiers.

the soldiers' right to speak is not limited to meetings.

one afternoon, as the fighters and commanders were working in field, the company commander criticized soldier liu ching for something he did not do. later, the fighter raised objection to the criticism and told the commander what had actually happened. the company commander apologized and made a self-criticism at a company meeting.

as the cadres and fighters set strict demand on one another in accordance with mao tsetung thought and treat one another as equals, the relations between officers and men are close like comrades, comrades-in-arms and class brothers.

democracy is also practised in the company's economic management. the economic sub-committee composed of cadres and fighters discusses and decides all the major items of how the food allowance from the state and the income from the company's own production are to be used. it regularly audits the accounts before it is made public.

seeing the variety of dishes on the dining tables in a company mess hall and an account on the wall showing the amount of staple food and money saved in the month, we asked how could the canteen provide such good food on its stipend. the company's quartermaster told us "farm production and democratic management are, among other things, the important factors."

"we have our say in all matters," say the fighters. this is also true in military affairs. democracy in political, economic and military affairs is traditional in the people's army.

in everyday military training, the officers and men teach one another and comment on one another's progress. in times of war, the soldiers discuss a fighting plan before going into action, unless it is impossible to do so in special circumstances. they comment on the operation afterwards, so as to achieve, through democratic discussion, the objective of accumulating experience.

a deputy divisional commander told us a story to illustrate the importance of democracy in military affairs. when he was a company political instructor, he told the soldiers beforehand about his plan for a night attack on an enemy-occupied height and sought their opinions. some said they should penetrate the enemy's blockade line at lightening speed and make the attack via a mountain trail; others said they should launch a surprise attack from snow-covered steep slope where the enemy's defence was the weakest. he then revised his plan according to the unanimous opinion and gave the order.

"this order was based on democracy and the idea of the majority. the fighters showed great consciousness and courage in action and we seized the enemy height very quickly," the deputy divisional commander said. "if a soldier disobeyed the order, he should be criticized or punished, because it is centralism on the basis of democracy and democracy under centralized leadership. otherwise, it would be ultra-democratic, which is not allowed," he said.

the deputy divisional commander quoted chairman mao as saying: "the policy for political work in our army units is fully to arouse the masses of soldiers, the commanders and all working personnel in order to achieve, through a democratic movement under centralized leadership, three major objectives, namely, a high degree of political unity, an improvement in living conditions and a higher level of military technique and tactics."

"democracy is not uncalled for in the army, but an indispensable means to achieve the three major objectives," he added.

Army Unit Follows Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1975)

on the edge of china's biggest coal field at kailuan is a small mine worked by a division of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in tangshan, north china.

why do the armymen bother to extract coal for their use since they can count on state supply?

chairman mao pointed out in his may 7, 1966 directive: "the people's liberation army should be a great school. in this school, our army should study politics and military affairs, raise its educational level, and also engage in agriculture and side-occupations and run small or medium-sized factories to make products for its own needs ... our army should also do mass work and ... always be ready to ... criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie ..."

acting on chairman mao's directive, the division in 1970 applied for and got the state approval of opening a small coal pit on the edge of the kailuan colliery. displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, commanders and fighters repaired some discarded machines and winches and put them to use. to start with, they asked several retired miners to give them technical guidance. now one company works the pit and turns out 80 to 100 tons of coal a day, more than enough to meet the need of the division. the surplus goes to the local government.

in addition to the coal pit, the division owns six small factories for paper making, cloth weaving, machine parts processing and cotton yarn twisting. they are manned mostly by servicemen, assisted by officers' wives. in fact, all the officers' wives in the division are now working.

in a spacious and bright workshop, over a dozen women work deftly at a row of yarn twisting machines. a woman in her late forties, wife of the deputy division commander, said: "our factory, though small, offers idle wives like me a chance to become producers. more important, work helps us maintain the true features of the working people."

by tradition, the people's liberation army engages in fighting as well as production in time of war, and undergoes training and participates in production in time of peace. during the trying years in the early forties, men of the eighth route army (predecessor of the chinese people's liberation army) reclaimed 13,000 hectares of wasteland in nanniwan in the shensi-

kansu-ningsia border region and harvested 4,500 tons of grain in one year. former commander of the division was a participant in the production campaign at nanniwan. keeping this glorious tradition alive, he in 1966 led his division to a beach on the pohai bay. they pitched tents on the alkaline land and opened up 534 hectares of land. the same year, they gathered in a good harvest.

now the division farms some 700 hectares to produce 5,000 tons of grain annually. the division has a grain surplus after its own consumption and is basically self-sufficient in meat and vegetable supplies.

in general, the division devotes most of the day to military training and study of marxist-leninist works including chairman mao's, and does productive work in off-duty hours. "small groups of armymen are assigned to do productive work by rotation, while taking up a fixed quota of military training. in a recent live rifle shooting, 95 per cent of the rice-growing armymen scored excellent or good marks.

while mainly engaging in military affairs, the army takes part in production and is always ready to do mass work. like the other army units, this division did a lot of mass work during the great proletarian cultural revolution. later, the armymen joined the workers and peasants in the vicinity in criticizing lin piao and confucius, in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and in criticizing the bourgeois ideology. all this has enhanced the political consciousness of both the army and the people and tightened the unity between the army and the people.

veteran cadres of this division maintain the same vigour as they displayed in the revolutionary war years. deputy division commander wang, who lost one arm in battle, still worked in the paddy fields not long ago. regiment commander shan hua-shan, often leads the office cadres in transplanting rice alongside the fighters. he said: "cadres should be the first to charge enemy positions in battle and they should not lag behind in productive labour. leading cadres should be more conscious in carrying out chairman mao's line in army building and passing on the glorious traditions of the army from generation to generation."

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Educated Young People Mature in Northwest China Province

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Aug. 2, 1975)

a generation of young peasants and herdsmen with socialist consciousness and culture is rising in northwest china's kansu province. they are guided by chairman mao's brilliant teaching: "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants."

there are 640,000 middle school leavers of han, hui, mongolian, tunghsiang, yuku, paoan and kazakh nationalities who have settled in the farming and pastoral areas or returned to their home villages.

at a recent provincial conference of representatives of the educated young people, they reviewed chairman mao's latest instruction concerning theory and exchanged their experience in learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

toerhto, a young man of tibetan nationality, has energetically acquired medical skills and done outstanding work in running the cooperative medical service for tibetan herdsmen since he returned to his native grassland in southern kansu province in 1968. he said: "to be a good 'barefoot doctor' who helps run the cooperative medical service well is to foster socialist innovations, to narrow the three major differences between worker and peasant, town and country and manual and mental labour, and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. i will work hard on the grassland all my life."

tsui ai-jung has worked in the countryside for 13 years and is now secretary of the party branch of a production brigade in chingchuan county. she played a leading role in learning from tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture and in breaking with old habits and customs. she said: "in the course of changing the objective world, we educated young people must earnestly learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and set high demands on ourselves."

the conscientious study of chairman mao's important instruction in close connection with their own experience led many of the representatives

to the understanding that they should work together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and transform the rural areas by hard struggle, and contribute to narrowing the three major differences for the ideal of communism.

li jen-wu has pastured horses for nine years in the 2,000-metre-high lungshou mountain since he came from the coastal city of tsingtao and settled on a state farm in 1965. meng ching-kuo, a young man from tientsin, is now a "barefoot doctor" in the no. 3 team of the red flag livestock farm of the echina banner. he has travelled all over the 30,000-square kilometre pastoral area, bringing medical care to herdsmen of all nationalities despite the scorching sun in summer and the biting cold in winter.

the deeds performed by li jen-wu and meng ching-kuo and their progressive thoughts inspired all the other representatives, who pledged to strike root in the countryside as they did and struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

SUMMER GRAIN TAX & PURCHASE

China Overfulfills State Quotas for Summer Grain Tax and Purchase

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1975)

joyous over their good summer harvest, rural cadres and commune peasants all over china have been enthusiastically delivering grain tax and selling surplus grain to the state as their share of contribution to socialist revolution and construction.

to date, the state plans for summer grain tax and purchase have both been overfulfilled. the volume of newly-harvested grain in stock exceeded that of the same period last year. some provinces and cities, like honan, hopei, shantung, anhwei, peking and tientsin, topped the state quotas by 20 per cent. kiangsu, hupeh, shanghai and yunnan also fulfilled or overfulfilled their quotas.

since wheat was sown last autumn, rural cadres and commune members have deepened the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. this inspired them with greater enthusiasm for socialism.

in the movement to learn from the national pace-setting tachai production brigade, they made great and valiant exertions in fighting natural adversities and reaped a record summer grain harvest in terms of both total output and per-hectare yield. having gathered in their summer grain, rural cadres and commune members correctly handled the relations between the state, the collective and the individual and sold more and better surplus grain to the state to help consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. in their enthusiasm to deliver grain tax and sell surplus grain, they ensured that the speed, quality and amount of summer grain delivered and sold to the state this summer surpassed those of any previous year.

people in hopei, shantung and honan provinces, who helped bring to an end the need to supply grain from the south to the north, did their harvesting, threshing, drying and delivering almost simultaneously and topped the state delivery and purchase quotas in june. in shantung province which registered a fairly big increase in summer grain, 13 prefectures and cities and 107 counties sold more surplus grain than the state required of them. the hsinhsiang, anyang and kaifeng prefectures and chengchow and kaifeng cities in honan province sold enough surplus summer grain to fulfil their targets for the whole year. after a bumper summer harvest, peking delivered and sold to the state several times the city's total summer grain output in the early post-liberation period.

in distributing summer grain, party organizations at various levels firmly implemented the party policy of taking into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual as a whole. while delivering and selling grain to the state, they made proper arrangements, setting aside enough grain for food ration, seed, animal feed and reserves.

now rural cadres and commune members are losing no time in the field management of early and late autumn plants and economic crops and taking preventive measures against drought, hailstorm, pests and other natural adversities. at the same time, they are accumulating more manure to ensure an all-round good harvest of the year.

NEW INDUSTRIAL CITIES

New Industrial City in Hunan Province

(NCNA-English Changsha, Aug. 2, 1975)

a new city has emerged in the heart of central china's hunan province since the hunan-kweichow railway line was opened to traffic in 1972.

situated at the intersection of the new railway and the tzushui river, one of the main waterways in the province, lengshuichiang is a rising industrial centre with many industrial and mining enterprises already in operation and more under construction. a small out-of-the-way town before liberation, the city now has a web of motor roads, seven railway spurs and three passenger and freight stations apart from the new railway line that runs through the city. large quantities of materials and equipment, including extra-size installations which were impossible to transport by truck or by boat, arrive in time to equip new factories and mines.

the city boasts of metallurgy, coal, power, chemical engineering, machine building, radio, pharmaceutics, building materials and other industries. it has the province's biggest thermo power plant, coal mine and nitrogenous fertilizer plant.

total industrial output increased nearly 200 per cent in the three years after the railway began operation. local products -- concentrated antimony, pig iron, coal for industrial use, chemical fertilizer, machinery and equipment, medicines and cement -- are shipped to other parts of the country, and some are exported.

coal, iron and non-ferrous metals abound in the area. in old china, imperialist powers came to mine the deposits and plunder. back-breaking labour, coupled with merciless exploitation and oppression, took a heavy toll of the miners. in the 50 years between 1898 and 1947, 150,000 miners died in accidents or of silicosis.

the mining area has now grown into a highly-mechanized non-ferrous metal complex embracing ore extraction, dressing and refining. labour intensity is greatly reduced and safety production ensured. labour productivity last year was six times that in 1950, and annual output was 15 times the 1949 figure.

SPORTS

Junior Basketball, Volleyball and Football Preliminaries for China's Third National Game Conclude

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1975)

junior basketball, volleyball and football preliminaries for china's third national games have concluded.

junior teams from all the 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions participated in the preliminaries which began on july 20 in six venues.

all of these competitors under 17 had been selected from grassroots units. first place winners in each event from all the six venues will be entered in the finals in peking.

those qualified for the basketball finals are the boys' teams from kwangtung, kansu, hopei, kiangsi, liaoning and szechwan, and the girls' teams from kwangtung, shensi, hopei, shanghai, heilungkiang and szechwan.

te qualified to play in the volleyball finals are the boys' teams of peking, shensi, kwangtung, shanghai, kirin and szechwan, and the girls' teams of peking, kansu, kwangtung, shanghai, kirin and szechwan.

teams from shensi, tientsin, hunan, liaoning, szechwan and kiangsi will be entered in the football finals.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AFRICA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "Fighting in Unity, Advance in Big Strides"

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1975)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "fighting in unity, advance in big strides" congratulating the successful conclusion of the 12th oau summit conference. it reads:

the 12th session of the assembly of the heads of state and government of the organization of african unity held in kampala, came to a successful close on august 1. the conference discussed the current situation in africa and the tasks confronting it and adopted a series of important resolutions. the participating countries are determined to strengthen the militant solidarity among african countries, their unity with the arab and other third world countries and to continue to push forward their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. the conference once again demonstrates the great force of the african national liberation movements and the important role the african countries have played in international affairs. the chinese people warmly congratulate the conference on its success.

an invigorating excellent situation prevails in the african continent. the great african people have scored new victories one after another in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, white racism, zionism and superpower hegemonism. since the holding of the 11th oau summit conference in june last year, mozambique, cape verde islands, sao tome and principe and the comoro islands have proclaimed independence in succession. angola is scheduled to proclaim independence in november this year. the portuguese colonial rule in africa lasting for fifth centuries has crumbled. while consolidating their political independence, the vast african independent countries are winning new successes in safeguarding economic rights and interests and developing the national economy. the african countries are playing an ever greater role in the third world's united struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

inspired by the excellent situation in the whole of africa, the struggle for national independence and

liberation of the people of zimbabwe, namibia and azania is developing in depth. in the past six months and more, the vorster-smith clique, while preaching the high-sounding phrases of "detente" and "dialogue", have stepped up their fascist suppression, thus making people see more clearly their reactionary features and deceptive counter-revolutionary tactics. backed by numerous african countries and people, the zimbabwean people have overcome all kinds of difficulties, persevered in armed struggle, dealt a powerful blow at the white racist regime, and laid bare its "detente" fraud. the resolutions adopted at the conference appeal to member states of the oau to step up their support to the peoples in southern africa in their armed struggle for national liberation. under the banner of armed struggle, the national liberation movements in zimbabwe, namibia and azania are closing their ranks in the valiant struggle to overthrow the reactionary rule of the ian smith and john vorster regimes.

what calls in particular for vigilance now is the devising of all kinds of schemes by the soviet social-imperialists to infiltrate into africa and expand their influence there in their intensified contention for the continent with the other superpower. they are not only trying hard to seize ports and bases in africa to exercise control and intervene in african countries, but also sowing discord among these countries and among national liberation movements in an attempt to fish in troubled waters and take the place of the old-line colonialists. precisely at a time when the three national liberation organizations in angola are ready to welcome their forthcoming independence after reaching agreement through consultations conducted with the help of other african countries, the soviet revisionists openly supported one national movement in attacking another, sent large quantities of arms to stir up a civil war and undermined national solidarity in angola, thus bringing chaos to the situation there.

during the african summit conference, the soviet revisionists also waved the baton as an overlord to bully the conference into accepting their "special document" which is a blatant interference in the internal affairs of african countries. this naked and dirty hegemonic act of the soviet revisionists has aroused bitter indignation among the african countries and people. they denounced the soviet revisionists as "new colonization of africa under a socialist banner" and have come to see more clearly the devilish features of soviet social-imperialism as an expansionist and aggressor.

the chinese people are comrades-in-arms of the african people on the same front. we have consistently supported the african people in their just struggle and will always stand by the great african people. we are convinced

that so long as the african people sharpen their vigilance, close their ranks and persevere in struggle, they can surely frustrate each and every wicked scheme of the enemy and win new victories in the struggle for the complete liberation of africa.

Unite to Oppose Common Enemy -- Hsinhua Correspondent Commentary

(NCNA-English Kampala, Aug. 2, 1975)

the 12th session of the assembly of the heads of state and government of the organization of african unity has come to a successful close. it reflected the excellent situation in africa and made a new contribution to the cause of unity against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism in the continent.

the conference took place at a time when africa was seething and the african people were standing up. in the past five days, the heads of state and government or their representatives from over 40 african independent countries met at the international conference centre here to discuss questions of common concern and adopted many important resolutions. the conference has persistently followed the general orientation of opposing imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and superpower hegemonism, adhered to the line of winning national liberation through struggle, armed struggle in particular, and given full play to the spirit of african fighting in unity. the conference was a success and fruitful.

who are africa's enemies? whom should the african people fight? this is a question of the first importance which must never be ignored. in a series of resolutions, the african summit points out the five major enemies of africa and the main orientation of struggle. it is known to all that the imperialists have long invaded africa, that the colonialists and racists entrench themselves on african territories, particularly in southern africa, oppressing and enslaving african people, and that the zionists occupy territories of arab countries trampling underfoot the national rights of the palestinian people. all of them are enemies of the african people. but the more ferocious enemies today are the superpower hegemonists who now threaten africa. the kremlin hegemonists in particular, with honey on their lips and murder in their heart, pretend to back the african people's struggle but actually carry out infiltration

and expansion everywhere. they are more dangerous. the two superpowers which feverishly contend for world hegemony are locked in very acute rivalry in the indian ocean off the east coast of africa. in this situation, the african summit calls on the oau member states in its resolution to "ensure that the indian ocean is a zone of peace". the conference also condemns countries that supply israeli zionism with military, economic and manpower support. apart from the u.s. military and economic aid, the emigration of soviet jews to israel in big numbers in the past few years is known to all. the resolutions adopted by the african countries serve as a strong warning to the two superpowers hostile to the african people.

today, the african countries understand clearly what the power politics of the soviet union mean. on the eve of the conference, the kremlin overlords presented a "special document" of the soviet government to the host country, openly wielding their baton to the african leaders in a vain attempt to impose such trash as "detente" and "disarmament" on the african summit. ignoring the orders from moscow, the independent african countries riposted the flagrant interference with contempt and scorn. the soviet revisionists' ugly performance further revealed their true colour of big-power hegemonism and big-power chauvinism. from this the african people have come to see more clearly the features of this dangerous enemy.

another achievement of the summit conference is reaffirmation of armed struggle as southern africa's road to liberation. a major development in africa in the past year was the collapse of the portuguese colonial empire and the attainment of independence through long years of armed struggle by the peoples in the portuguese colonies. the panic-stricken white racists in southern africa unscrupulously employed counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics to undermine the southern african people's struggle with the fraud of "detente" and "dialogue". but facts have taught the african people that victory can be achieved only by waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the enemy through their own efforts and combating the dual tactics of counter-revolution with the dual tactics of revolution and basing themselves on armed struggle. the summit conference expresses its clear-cut attitude in its resolutions: it categorically denounces the "detente" schemes of the south african and rhodesian colonialist regimes and stresses its support to the people of zimbabwe, namibia and azania in their efforts to "step up armed struggle". this has dealt a telling blow at the "detente" schemes of vorster and smith and will greatly help promote southern africa's national liberation struggle and realize decolonization of the whole africa.

unity is a weapon for the african people to win national liberation, and is the aim of oau's establishment. the african countries and people are confronted with the common task of fighting imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, winning and safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and national resources and developing national economy and culture. they have the same objectives and common interests, which are the principal aspect. there are some contradictions and differences between african countries, which are the secondary aspect. they were often questions left over by colonial rule (like the territory and border questions), or created by the social-imperialists and imperialists through deliberate provocation, estrangement and intervention (like the present conflicts in angola). how can these issues be handled in favour of consolidation and development of african unity? relating their own experience, a number of delegates to the conference pointed out that it is imperative to seek common ground on major issues while reserving minor differences, to talk over disputed issues at length and solve them through consultation, to make every effort to eliminate differences and stand together against the enemy. in this spirit the conference unanimously adopted most of the resolutions on the agenda, leaving a few -- either comparatively complicated ones or those that could not be unanimously agreed upon for the time being -- for further study by the member countries or discussion at later sessions. the conference has thus maintained and carried forward the glorious tradition of great african unity.

oau was established in 1963 amidst the great development of african national liberation movements. during the past 12 years, africa's features have undergone deep changes. together with other third world peoples, the african peoples have been fiercely pounding the old world political and economic order, pushing forward the wheel of history. upon the closing of the african summit conference here, the african peoples proudly review the past struggle and look forward soberly to the arduous fighting task ahead, fully confident of new victories in their future struggle.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Football Team Visits Australia

(NCNA-English Canberra, Aug. 2, 1975)

the chinese football team played its first friendly match with the australian team yesterday in brisbane, capital of queensland state.

about 4,000 people watched the match. among them were v. tuting, vice-president of the australian soccer federation, waddell, president of the queensland soccer club, tom loy, president, w. morrow, vice-president, of the queensland branch of the australia-china society as well as chu chi-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in australia.

the chinese players drew one-all with the australians.

the australian soccer federation, the queesland branch of the australia-china society and the chinese club of queensland gave receptions respectively on july 30 and 31 in honour of the chinese team.

the chinese team arrived in australia on july 30.

CHINA AND EUROPE

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Storm Clouds Over Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1975)

the brezhnev clique is making a big noise about "detente" in europe as "the european security conference" is about to wind up. but the more forcefully they strike up the tune of "detente" and "security", the more it shows the soviet-u.s. contention for hegemony in europe is becoming increasingly fierce. with clouds gathering and a tempest raging, factors for war are increasing on the western front -- this is the stark reality in europe today.

when the performance of csce was started in 1972, the soviet revisionists tried to make people believe that it would bring a "turning point" in the european situation. now that the show is coming to its end, the soviet press is not likely to let the opportunity

go lightly without making a fuss about it. "izvestia" said on july 21 that in the years after the csce started europe has traversed a course from "cold war" trenches to cooperation. tass described the "results" of the csce second stage as having "confirmed the resolve of the european peoples to make the relaxation of world tensions an irreversible process" and asserted that the all-european conference "is called to open up a new page of peace in the history of europe".

soviet-u.s. rivalry in europe and especially soviet threat of expansion to the continent is the root cause of prolonged tension and intranquillity there. have the soviet union and the united states really moved from "'cold war' trenches" to "cooperation" or rather reinforced their trenches and stepped up their rivalry since they began to meet at the csce? the answer to this question can only be found in the objective reality of europe.

europe has always been the strategic focus of the soviet-u.s. global contention for hegemony. a notable trend in the developments of the european situation in recent years is that both superpowers have further strengthened their military build-up in europe in all aspects to consolidate their positions there. three fourths of soviet troop strength are deployed in europe. since 1972 the soviet union has increased its military strength there at an annual rate of 5-10 per cent and sped up arms expansion of its controlled warsaw treaty organization member states to tighten their "military integration" with the soviet union. on the other hand, the soviet revisionists have taken a series of political, economic and diplomatic steps under the cover of sham "detente" to disintegrate the atlantic alliance, undermine west european union so as to weaken and push out u.s. forces from europe. the u.s. deep involvement in indochina in the past created chances for the soviet infiltration and expansion in europe. in recent years the u.s. was forced to "disengage" itself gradually from the viet nam war. then, washington began to take one measure after another to turn its greater attention back to europe. after the u.s. imperialists suffered complete failure in their military involvement in indochina and were compelled to shorten their battle-fronts in this region last may, president ford, secretary of state kissinger and secretary of defense schlesinger rushed to west europe at each other's heels and attended the nato summit and the meeting of defence ministers to work out a series of political and military deployment. at the nato summit meeting, ford put forward "six primary tasks" and reiterated that the atlantic alliance remained the foundation stone of the u.s. foreign policy. the "foremost objective" of the alliance was to "maintain a strong and credible defense". the nato defence ministers' meeting guided by schlesinger laid

down "guidelines" for defence planning in nato and advanced a "long-range defence concept" to cope with soviet "challenges". washington minced no words by saying that global strategic readjustment was being carried out by the u.s. with a view to protecting europe and stepping up u.s. contention with the soviet union in europe and its flanks.

soviet-u.s. contention for european domination becomes more bitter as the one pushes onward relentlessly while the other rallies its forces to make up for lost time.

central europe has always been the focus of direct confrontation between the two military blocs in europe. to strengthen its military superiority and offensive capability on this battle-front, the soviet union has since 1972 not only increased its reserve forces in its western part for reinforcing the west european front but also moved large numbers of troops to central europe and deployed new airborne units there. the equipment of the soviet troops stationed in east europe has been renovated with tactical nuclear arms and conventional arms to enhance their offensive capacity. according to western press reports, soviet armed forces deployed in central europe has increased by more than 100,000 men in from the autumn of 1971 to the beginning of this year. as compared with the early 1970s, the number of soviet tactical nuclear warheads and the strength of its divisional artillery in central europe have both doubled. particularly striking is the increase in offensive war means -- tanks, armoured personnel and weapons carriers. soviet and warsaw pact military exercises in central europe have become more frequent in number and bigger in scale.

in recent years, the southern and northern flanks of europe have been in greater turmoil and threatened by growing crises. they are strategic sea passages to and from the atlantic ocean, hotly contended by the two superpowers in making their way into the heartland of europe. they are also weak links of the u.s. and nato defence line in europe. taking advantage of the u.s. weakness in this line the soviet union has for years been engaged in war preparations and expansion in an attempt to outflank western europe.

the soviet union established its biggest naval base on the kola peninsula, with its eyes glued to northern europe. its naval activity and exercises in northern europe have in recent years advanced deep into the atlantic passage from the norwegian sea and the baltic. here the soviet union concentrates more than ten divisions, about 1,000 aircraft and its two biggest fleets -- the northern fleet and the baltic fleet. after 1972 two new fleets were built here, one is the

allied baltic fleet comprising the soviet union and some warsaw pact states, and the other is a soviet standing fleet patrolling the waters off northern denmark to keep under surveillance nato warships entering and leaving the baltic.

southern europe has always been considered as the tender part of the belly of the continent and is most bitterly contended by the soviet union and the united states. in their expansion in europe's southern flank, the soviet revisionists have markedly built up their naval forces in the mediterranean to confront the u.s. sixth fleet and serve as a shield for infiltration and expansion in southern europe. the balkan peninsula has long been a target of soviet conquest. after the october mid-east war of 1973, the soviet revisionists' ambitious designs on the balkan were further revealed. they tried in a thousand and one ways to seek a "military passage" and obtain sea ports there, and carried out subversion and infiltration in some balkan countries. they took advantage of the military coup of july 1974 in cyprus to seek a foothold in this strategic point of the mediterranean in contention with the united states. at the same time, they made use of the crack in the southern flank of nato to drive a wedge into the relations of turkey and greece with the united states and nato. in italy and portugal, the soviet revisionists are fostering pro-soviet forces to weaken or squeeze out the u.s. and nato.

in face of unceasing soviet efforts for military expansion and political subversion in western europe, the united states is maintaining a strong military posture to contend with the soviet union in europe. u.s. defence secretary james r. schlesinger made it quite plain in his defence report to congress last february that in case of war, europe would be the armageddon between the united states and the soviet union. consequently, the pentagon calls for a europe-oriented u.s. military deployment.

under this strategic orientation, the united states has in the past few years beefed up both its nuclear and conventional forces in europe. to face the soviet menace, it has not only stepped up its military preparations in central europe, which it considers as "vital to u.s. interests", but also increased countermoves in the northern and southern flanks of that continent. last year, it augumented its army ii cbmm forces in europe to 850 aircraft from the 200 a few years ago. it fielded six of its eight lance missile battalions in central europe, and will reinforce its strength in west germany with two armoured brigades before the end of next year. replacement of older equipment is underway among american units in central europe.

both the united states and nato have upgraded their naval capabilities in the southern and northern flanks of europe. they have frequently staged military exercises in european waters -- landing and anti-amphibious manoeuvres, simulated port blockade and mock interceptions of soviet warships -- for the very purpose of checking soviet naval advance at each step.

more recently, washington decided to deploy a number of poseidon submarines and the new, giant nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, the nimitz, to the european theatre of war. most of the u.s. marines stationed for years in the pacific region will be moved to the western front to strength the defence posture in western europe.

meanwhile, the united states is working overtime to improve its position in southern europe to rival more effectively with the soviet union in that area. the recent south european tour of the u.s. president signaled such a u.s. effort.

at a time when it was locked in rivalry with the other superpower on the northern and southern flanks of europe, the soviet union held a world-wide naval exercise in april, which involved more than 200 ships and a large number of submarines, to make a big show of strength. the exercise put emphasis on waters off northern and southern europe and the atlantic off western europe, the main objective being to cut the passage between the united states and europe and the waterways from the northern and southern flanks of europe to the atlantic. this soviet manoeuvre shocked the united states and west european countries. as a counter measure, the united states organized a series of naval exercises in these areas immediately afterwards.

marxism teaches us: when analysing a thing, one must look into its essence and must not be deluded by its surface and false phenomena. from the realities in europe, where can one find even a shadow of the "irreversible process" of the "relaxation of world tensions"? wouldn't it be more realistic to say that the process of soviet-u.s. rivalry in europe has become ever more "irreversible" since the "european security conference" started?

facts show that over the past few years since preparations started for the "security conference", the intensity of soviet-u.s. rivalry in europe has increased and their war preparations have become more frenzied. in this life-and-death struggle the soviet union generally is on the offensive while its rival, more often than not, is in a state of passivity. however, it is this very soviet union taking the offensive

that has shown particular eagerness for the "conference on european security and cooperation" and is most enthusiastic in hawking "detente" and "security". does not this provide food for deep thought?

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Analysis of "Final Act" of CESC

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Aug. 2, 1975)

soviet revisionist chieftains and their propaganda machine are lauding to the skies the "final act" of the conference on security and co-operation in europe (c.e.s.c.). leonid brezhnev has praised it as a "platform" to guide the actions of european "states in the years and, perhaps, in decades to come". soviet papers extol it as "the charter of peaceful coexistence in europe".

however, a cursory reading of the documents shows that all these allegations of the soviet revisionists are aimed at covering up soviet aggression and expansion in europe and deceiving and lulling the people of all countries.

as a part of the "final act", a document entitled "the declaration on principles guiding relations between participating states" ostentatiously lists 10 "principles" guiding the mutual relations of the participating states. these "principles" are: sovereign equality, respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty; refraining from the threat or use of force; inviolability of frontiers; territorial integrity of states; peaceful settlement of disputes; non-intervention in internal affairs; respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; equal rights and self-determination of peoples; co-operation among states; and fulfilment in good faith of obligation under international law. these are "the ten commandments on the common life of peace throughout europe" trumpeted by the soviet paper "izvestia".

in fact, as the british paper "daily telegraph" has pointed out, "rhetorical flourishes apart", these principles "are little more than a reiteration of pledges to which all are committed as members of the united nations". it is common knowledge that the root cause of intranquillity in europe is the arms expansion and war preparations by the two superpowers, the soviet union in particular, for intensified contention in europe and the rest of the world. the conference, allegedly

for the discussion of "security" in europe, failed to touch on this crucial question and set no restriction whatsoever on such acts of the two superpowers.

much time was spent but the result was a mere repetition of the principles of the united nations charter. before the second world war, the documents and resolutions of the league of nations also stipulated similar principles, but they failed to prevent the outbreak of the war. the u.n. charter has been promulgated for 30 years, but when has there been tranquillity in the world? taking the invasion and occupation of czechoslovakia by the soviet revisionist social-imperialists as an example, was this action in keeping with any of the above-mentioned ten principles? nevertheless, in the course of the c.e.s.c., officials of the soviet delegation had the audacity to openly assert that the soviet union's dispatch of troops to occupy czechoslovakia was not use of force and that it would do the same in case of a similar situation in the future. it is crystal clear that as a mere scrap of paper, "international agreements" such as the so-called "principles guiding relations between states" have no binding force whatsoever on soviet social-imperialism and can in no way safeguard the security of the european countries.

of these principles, the soviet revisionists have the greatest interest in the so-called "inviolability of frontiers". this is because they are bent on, through the c.e.s.c., compelling the west to recognize its sphere of influence and hegemony in eastern europe. this was what leonid brezhnev meant when he said at the summit meeting on july 31 that "the soviet union regards the outcome of the conference... as a necessary summing up of the political results of world war two". however, having its own axe to grind, the united states is reluctant to recognize this. directed against the soviet revisionists' intentions, u.s. president gerald ford, in a statement on july 25 on the eve of his departure for helsinki, said that the c.e.s.c. documents are not "legally binding on any participating state", and the united states will not thereby give tacit recognition to perpetual soviet control over the east european countries. he even said that the united states has never recognized and is not recognizing now "the soviet incorporation of lithuania, latvia and estonia".

while formulating the principle on the "inviolability of frontiers", at the insistence of the western countries and as a condition of exchange, the sentence "frontiers can be changed, in accordance with international law, by peaceful means and by agreement" was written in the "declaration on principles guiding relations between states". this makes it clear that in its reference to the change of frontiers, the documents not only testify to the two superpowers' rivalry in europe, but also provides them with a rationale for further contention, for, by twisting the text with self-serving interpretations,

each can find justification for penetrating into the other's spheres of influence.

another document "on confidence-building measures and certain aspects of security and disarmament" provides that the signatories are to be notified 21 days or more in advance of military manoeuvres involving movements of at least 25,000 men within 250 kilometres of a common frontier. the soviet union accepted this stipulation only after hard bargaining. but nobody will believe that prior notification of military manoeuvres can prevent an aggressive war. a swiss paper says, "how can the announcement of a military exercise prevent a disposition for aggression or the transition of the exercise to a war operation? this was the case of the invasion of czechoslovakia by (soviet) troops officially known at that time to be engaged in military exercises." more significantly, at soviet insistence the document adds that prior notification will be voluntary, that is to say, not obligatory. the addition destroys at one stroke the illusions of security allegedly produced by the document.

the document on cooperation in humanitarian and other fields provides for free movement of persons and ideas, including reunification of families, travel, meetings among young people, improvement of the circulation of, assess to, and exchange of information, and cooperation and exchanges in the field of culture and arts. these subjects in "basket three" absorbed the greatest interest of the united states and some other western countries. calculating on the growing dissension in the soviet union, the east european trend of falling away from the soviet union and the popular resentment in the east european countries against soviet domination, intervention and plunder, the united states seeks to penetrate by peaceful means into soviet spheres of influence and cut the ground from under the soviet union by spreading its own ideas and influence. eager to make the european security conference a success in line with its global strategy, the soviet union agreed, though with great reluctance, to negotiate on the basis of the western package formula for "basket three". as a result of heated bargaining, the document is larded with such phrases as "under mutually acceptable conditions" and "according to the modalities particular to each country" -- all can be conveniently used to offset or nullify relevant stipulations. that is why some western papers were so pessimistic as to predict, even before final touches were put to the document, that the stipulations "are more likely to be honoured in the breach". west german member of parliament herbert hupka calls the document "a basket full of empty promises".

another document is entitled "cooperation in the field of economics, of science and technology and of the

environment". in this field, the soviet union and the united states and other western countries negotiated at cross purposes, each having its own private axe to grind. the soviet union reckons that, through this kind of "cooperation" with the west, it can reap economic benefits and thereby overcome its economic troubles and technical backwardness. on top of that, by using "economic relations to promote political relations", it can achieve its goal of dividing the western countries and sow discord among them. on the other hand, the united states and some other western countries seek to effect economic and political penetration into the soviet union and eastern europe by economic and technological means. actually, the document opens up chances for the two superpowers to manoeuvre against and deceive each other and penetrate into each other's spheres of influence, in their intensified rivalry.

some small and medium-sized countries in europe, feeling the menace arising from the intensified rivalry between the two superpowers in europe and, in particular, from the increased soviet military build-up and expansion there, put forward a number of proposals aimed at safeguarding state sovereignty and security and checking soviet expansion. romania proposed that no foreign countries should be allowed to station troops in other countries without the concurrence of the countries concerned. however, this reasonable proposal has not been included in the documents due to the dogged opposition of the soviet revisionists.

noting that the security in europe is inseparable from that in the mediterranean, malta requested at the very beginning of the conference that the it take up the question of the security in the mediterranean. this request reflects the worries and demands of the mediterranean countries. however, the maltese proposal -- the soviet union and the united states withdraw their armed forces from that region -- was arrogantly rejected by the two superpowers as it runs counter to their interests. these examples vividly testify to the fact that with the "european security conference" under the control by the two superpowers, the small and medium-sized countries can in no way have their just aspirations and hopes reflected at it no matter how reasonable these desires and hopes are and how much efforts they have made.

it can be seen from the above analysis that, long as it is, the "final act" is in fact an empty document with its provisions open to different interpretations by different countries in accordance with their own needs. it conforms only to the needs of the soviet union and the united states in their contention for hegemony in europe and the world and serves their intensified rivalry, and has nothing to do with the safeguarding of security in europe.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Army Day Marked in Vientiane

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Aug. 2, 1975)

chen shu-ling, military attache of the chinese embassy to the kingdom of laos, held a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present on the occasion were tiao somsonith, vice-president of the king's council of the kingdom of laos; phoun sipaseuth, acting vice-premier and foreign minister; leuam insisiengmay, vice-premier and minister of education, arts, sports and youth; sisoumang sisaleumsak, vice-president of the national coalition political council; pheng phongsavan, minister of national defence and war veterans; khan ouane boupha, vice-minister of national defence and war veterans and chief of the national armed forces; and bounpone makthipharak, commander-in-chief of the national armed forces.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries accredited here were also present.

su sheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to laos, the chinese inspection group to aid laos in building houses and representatives of chinese residents in laos were also present.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Twenty Years of China-Nepal Friendship and Cooperation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1975)

the "people's daily" carried a signed article yesterday warmly greeting the 20th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between china and nepal. excerpts from the article entitled "20 years of china-nepal friendship and cooperation" read:

"on august 1, 1955, china and nepal established diplomatic relations in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence. this marked a new stage in the development of the traditional friendship between the two countries. in these 20 years, the friendship and cooperation between the two governments and two peoples have become closer and more consolidated. the chinese people are glad of this development in sino-nepalese relations.

"china and nepal are neighbours linked by the same mountains and rivers and there is a deep traditional friendship between the two peoples. since the victory of the chinese people's revolution, especially the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1955, their relations of friendship and cooperation have continuously grown and become consolidated," the article says.

it continues, "representatives of the chinese and nepalese governments frequently exchange visits; economic and cultural interflow between the two countries increases from day to day, and the field of cooperation further expands between them. facts have proved that the sino-nepalese friendship and cooperation founded on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence conforms to the fundamental interests of the two peoples. this constitutes an example of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems.

"the nepalese people have a glorious tradition of struggle. they have valiantly and tenaciously waged a protracted struggle against imperialist aggression. in the past few years, the royal nepalese government firmly pursued a policy of safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy. the nepalese people have achieved gratifying results in their tireless efforts to build the country. the nepalese government pursues a foreign policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposes power politics and hegemonism, and denounces racism and colonialism. it has stood up to foreign pressure and defended national independence and state dignity. the chinese people deeply admire the nepalese people for their heroic spirit of defying brute force and daring to struggle." "china and nepal are developing countries of the third world," it notes.

"the peoples of our two countries have always sympathized with, respected, supported and assisted each other. for years, nepal has given our country a powerful backing in international affairs. the chinese people highly treasure the friendship with the nepalese people. they will, as always, firmly support the nepalese government and people in their just struggle against foreign interference, and for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. they firmly support the just stand of his majesty king birendra in declaring nepal a zone of peace. any plot to undermine the deep friendship and friendly cooperation between the two countries and their peoples is doomed to bankruptcy."

Nepalese Paper Marks Anniversary of Establishment of Napal-China Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Aug. 2, 1975)

___the nepalese government-run newspaper "gorkhapatra" carried an editorial yesterday to mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between nepal and china.

the editorial says that on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the nepalese people extend hearty greetings to the friendly chinese people. "the nepalese people who carry out the task of development under the able leadership of his majesty wish more spectacular successes to the chinese people who are marching forward on the road to extraordinary success and progress under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao tsetung."

the editorial says: "nepal and china have different ways of life. there is also a great difference in size as well as in population between the two countries. even so, there are many things in common between them. as sovereign and self-respecting nations, both have the feelings of respect and admiration for each other. both maintain firm faith in such principles as peaceful co-existence and partnership in progress. the towering himalayas separate and at the same time link the two countries."

the editorial says: "cooperation obtained from the great chinese people and leaders in channelizing the manpower and natural resources of nepal for the creation of a new life presents a model for any other two countries in the world. the nepalese and chinese peoples who have always demonstrated cooperation, sympathy and respect towards each other are reliable friends at every hour of happiness or crisis and will doubtlessly be so in the ages to come."

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Representative Fetes Vietnamese Observers to UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 1, 1975)

chinese permanent representative to the united nations huang hua gave a dinner this evening in honour of nguyen van luu, observer of the democratic republic of viet nam, and dinh ba thi, observer of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and other officials of the two observer delegations to the united nations.

guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly conversation.

ARMY DAY RECEPTIONS

Army Day Receptions Given by Chinese Embassies in Various Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1975)

chinese ambassadors or military attaches to rwanda, iraq, mexico, canada, tanzania, mali, nepal, burma, india and burundi, and chinese consul to zanzibar gave receptions or film receptions yesterday or the day before yesterday to warmly celebrate the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

cabinet ministers, senior officials and officers, friendly personages and overseas chinese attended the receptions.

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING & DIVING TOURNAMENT

Chinese Swimmer and Diver Welcome Foreign Colleagues to Peking Friendship Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1975)

today's "people's daily" carries an article written jointly by chinese diver li kung-cheng and swimmer lo chao-ying extending a warm welcome to their foreign colleagues entered in the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet which opens this evening.

entitled "rippling water conveys friendship" the article says: "swimmers, divers, coaches and other friends from asia, africa, latin america and europe have come all the way to china across mountains and oceans, after breaking through various obstacles. they have brought with them the treasured friendship of people, including sportsmen, of their ccuntries. we chinese swimmers and divers extend, with great joy, our warmest welcome to our friends from afar.

"among the participants in this grand gathering of unity and friendship", the article continues, "some are our old acquaintances, most of them are new friends. though we are different in the colour of our skin and speak different languages, the two heart-stirring words "friendship" and "unity" have created common feelings and a common language among us. the taojanting swimming stadium was a stirring scene in the past several days as we practised swimming and diving together to our hearts' content, exchanged experience, encouraged and learned from one another and made common progress. a happy atmosphere of friendship and unity filled the nationalities' hotel where swimmers from various countries called on one another and chatted happily.

"how is it possible for us, separated by oceans as we are, to become good friends at first sight?" the article goes on. "it is because there has always existed a profound traditional friendship between the chinese people and the people of other countries. over the years, we chinese people and the people of fellow developing countries and other countries have always supported one another and fought shoulder to shoulder in the struggle to win and safeguard national independence, defend our state sovereignty and oppose imperialism, old and new colonialism and superpower hegemonism. common interests and common objectives of our struggle have linked our hearts together."

in conclusion, the article says: "the arrival of friends from various countries is a support and

encouragement to us and provides us with a good opportunity to learn from swimmers of various countries. we shall conscientiously implement the principle of "friendship first, competition second" and, through competition and friendly activities, contribute our share to promoting friendship and unity among the people of the world and developing swimming in the world."

Swimmers and Divers from Various Countries
Determined to Make Peking Invitational
Meet Big Success

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1975)

more than 200 swimmers and divers from over 20 countries and regions in asia, africa, latin america and europe gathered here for the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet are pooling their efforts to make it a brilliant success.

in the past few days, they have held joint training sessions and exchanged pointers for common progress. friendship stood out as the central subject of conversation in the many moving instances of cordial meeting. "we have come for friendship" -- this single phrase highlights the common aspiration of these swimmers from afar.

muhammad latif butt, leader of the pakistan national swimming contingent, put it this way: "we have come not for cups but for friendship. through swimming, we can exchange experience with our friends and make common progress, thereby enhancing our friendly relations with the people and sportsmen of other countries." rodolfo aznar romero, leader of the mexican sports federation swimming delegation, remarked: "we feel proud to take part in the friendship invitational meet in china, because the participants are all from developing countries. we should strengthen our unity and friendship." n'caloua jean paul, leader of the congolese swimming delegation, and abdel el rahaman fageiry, deputy leader of the sudanese swimming delegation, agreed that the invitational meet provided a good opportunity for swimmers and divers from africa, asia, latin america and europe to exchange experience and learn from one another.

to enhance the friendship among the people and sportsmen of various countries, many delegations have come with the support of their governments and people in spite of the obstruction and sabotage by a handful of people in the international swimming federation. many countries made intensive

preparations immediately after receiving invitations to the meet. somalia, the sudan and sri lanka conducted selective trials for the occasion. a number of delegations prepared souvenir badges to honour the meet. before coming to china, members of the singapore and malaysian delegations received letters from friends in sports circles who wished the meet a complete success. on their flight to peking, sudanese swimmers composed a "song of friendship" to express their feelings. they are often heard singing this song in peking.

old friends or new acquaintances, all participants mix in a very cordial mood. weeks ago chinese swimmer yeh wan-chang was delighted to learn that her albanian friend tatiana shemshini was coming to peking. they had trained and made a trip to southern china together. reunited by the swimming pool on july 29, they embraced and greeted each other in great joy. syrian diver maher ali was overjoyed to meet chung shao-chen, the chinese girl diver he came to know when he visited china with a syrian swimming team in 1966. they recalled how they learned from each other nine years ago and how they had souvenir pictures taken together on the eve of his departure from china.

in the lounge of the swimming ground, chinese and burmese swimmers entered into a cordial chat. chou chih-hua, a female coach, and yang chan-kun, a girl swimmer, both from yunnan province that borders on burma, became fast friends of their burmese colleagues at the first meeting and invited the guests to visit their home place.

swimmers and divers from various countries have trained hard and modestly learned from and helped one another in joint practices. despite the fatigue of a long journey, many started training immediately after they arrived in peking. others extended their training programmes to make the most of their available time. swimmers from thailand, the philippines, iraq, algeria, morocco, tunisia and somalia, who arrived only on july 31, have been training hard in the past two days.

albanian swimmers have had joint training sessions with swimmers from palestine, the congo and pakistan. on one occasion, albanian coach niko korani gave a lecture on strokes to pakistan swimmers while albanian swimmers assisted with demonstrations. the pakistan swimming contingent leader muhammad latif butt expressed thanks to the albanian coach and swimmers. the albanian coach replied: "we are learning from each other. competition is only secondary. mutual understanding and friendship come first."

swimmers and divers from the participating countries say they are determined to put up their best performance at the meet and contribute to the development of this sport.

Peking International Swimming and Diving
Friendship Invitational Meet Opens
in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1975)

the peking
. international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet was successfully inaugurated in the capital indoor stadium here this evening. friends from swimming circles in 23 countries and regions attended the opening ceremony.

a grand rally of friendship among swimming circles of developing countries, the current peking international meet reflects the strong aspiration of the people and sportsmen of these countries for unity and friendship. the holding of this invitational meet is bound to further promote the friendship among the peoples of various countries and enhance the development of swimming.

among those attending the opening ceremony were chen hsi-lien, vice-premier of the state council; li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation; and li ching-chuan, chairman of the organizing committee of the invitational meet, as well as leading members of departments concerned yu sang, hsu yun-pei and tseng shao-tung.

delegation leaders, deputy leaders, delegates and an observer from the participating countries and regions attended the opening ceremony.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and heads of foreign diplomatic missions here were also present.

this evening the brilliantly-illuminated capital indoor stadium was packed with well over 18,000 people including friends from many lands. above the rostrum hung eye-catching huge streamers inscribed with "the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet" and "long live the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and other countries of the world excl"

the opening ceremony started at 19:30 hours when a formation of bouquet-waving girls carrying the emblem of the international meet marched into the arena. they were followed by a phalanx of red banner holders and the contingent of referees and umpires. in their wake came the coaches, swimmers and divers, and delegates from albania, algeria, burma, the congo, iraq, malaysia, mexico, morocco, pakistan, palestine, the philippines, singapore, somalia, sri lanka, the sudan, syria, tanzania,

thailand, tunisia, zaire and china who strode gallantly into the arena to the strains of magnificent music. the whole stadium shook with prolonged rhythmic applause, acclaiming the successful opening of the invitational meet and extending warm greetings to the friends from various countries for coming to peking to take part in this rally of friendship for the purpose of promoting and strengthening the friendship and unity among the people and sportsmen of developing countries.

chairman of the organizing committee li ching-chuan spoke at the opening ceremony. he said that the presence of the friends from various countries and regions at the current peking invitational meet is a manifestation of support and encouragement to the chinese people. "it is our belief that with the common effort of all our friends, the invitational meet will play a positive role in increasing friendship and unity among the peoples and sportsmen of the developing countries and in promoting the development of swimming in these areas," he said. li ching-chuan wished the meet every success.

then burmese swimmer nanda kyaw zwar spoke on behalf of all the swimmers and divers participating in the current meet. he said: "we are gathered here in this great city not only for an interchange of skills, strength and prowess but also to take in fond memories of friendship, sportsmanship and camaraderie which we shall cherish in our growing years."

he said that they would set forth in the week-long meet bearing the ideal of "friendship first, competition second" in mind. "we shall win with modesty and we shall lose with courage. in this way we can attain everlasting friendship," he added.

nanda kyaw zwar said in conclusion: "we travelled to this great country from many miles to open up new frontiers that will eventually lead to unity among countries here represented. we are separated by vast bodies of water. let water, therefore, unite us... the water in our arena of friendly competitions."

the opening ceremony was rounded off with a programme of acrobatics, acrobatic-gymnastics, traditional chinese boxing and swordsmanship by chinese artists, sportsmen and peking youngsters, and theatrical and sports items by kindergarten children.

Competition Begins at Peking International Swimming and Diving Friendship Invitational Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1975)

with the common desire of enhancing friendship and strengthening unity, the men and women swimmers and divers from the participating national and regional teams began their keen competition at the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet this morning.

the taojanting swimming stadium was bedecked with red flags in bright sunshine. braving sweltering heat, chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, watched this morning's events together with more than 5,000 people in the chinese capital.

more than 240 swimmers and divers from 18 countries and one region in asia, africa, latin america and europe were entered in the invitational meet. the meet includes 29 swimming events -- 15 for men and 14 for women -- as well as men's platform and springboard diving and women's springboard diving. the participants include veteran international campaigners and newcomers.

in this morning's contest, the swimmers encouraged and vied with one another. the spirited races drew round after round of applause from the spectators.

preliminaries were held this morning in men's 100 m. butterfly, 200 m. backstroke and 4 x 200 m. freestyle relay and women's 100 m. freestyle and 400 m. individual medley. many swimmers showed better results than their previous best efforts.

renuka ranasinghe from sri lanka was timed in 5 minutes 54.3 seconds in the women's 400 m. individual medley, clipping 3.7 seconds off the national record set by herself, and advanced to the final. albanian swimmers improved two national records: in the women's 100 m. freestyle heats, tatjana sheshmini set a new national record of one minute 11.5 seconds. a men's team improved the national record by 18 seconds in the 4 x 200 m. freestyle relay heats.

swimmers from malaysia, burma, singapore, mexico and china entered semi-finals and finals.

participating in their first international competition, swimmers from somalia, pakistan and the congo, showed courage and drew warm applause from the spectators.

two palestinian swimmers finished first and second in their heat in the men's 100 m. butterfly event, a swimmer from the congo in the same heat warmly congratulated them.

at a get together by the swimming pool, women swimmers from morocco, the sudan, albania and other countries talked cordially and exchanged experience.

the preliminaries this morning proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship.

Results of First Day Competition at Peking Swimming and Diving Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1975)

following is a list of the first eight place winners in the finals of three events at the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet which started competition today:

men's 200 m. backstroke:

1. chiang jin choon (malaysia)	2:16.43
2. chiao yung (china)	2:19.42
3. yeh sung-yang (china)	2:19.80
4. yeo tseng tsai (singapore)	2:20.45
5. mark chan kok wah (singapore)	2:26.65
6. jose joaquin santibanez andalon (mexico)	2:28.30
7. verachai thong-iad (thailand)	2:31.88
8. lim yit aun (malaysia)	2:32.14

women's 400 m. individual medley:

1. yang chan-kun (china)	5:36.99
2. justina tseng tze hui (singapore)	5:39.17
3. anita chan (burma)	5:42.24
4. mah may li (malaysia)	5:46.45
5. r. lam ai leng (malaysia)	5:47.36

6. karen chong peng khiam (singapore) 5:50.37
7. renuka ranasinghe (sri lanka) 5:56.87
8. sansanee changkasiri (thailand) 5:59.04

men's 4 x 200 m. freestyle relay:

1. china (8:20.5)
2. singapore (8:46.3)
3. thailand (8:52.3)
4. malaysia (8:52.7)
5. the philippines (9:00.4)
6. albania (9:03.8)
7. mexico (9:05.3)
8. burma (9:14.4)

Roundup of First Day Competition in Peking Swimming and Diving Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1975)

keen competition marked the first day's events at the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet today. after the morning and evening sessions, the events of men's 200 metres backstroke, men's 4 x 200 meters freestyle relay and women's 400 metres individual medley have been concluded.

in the men's 200 metres backstroke, chiang jin choon from malaysia returned two minutes and 16.43 seconds to win first place, breaking the malaysian record of two minutes and 17 seconds set by himself. he was followed by chiao yung and yeh sung-yang of china, yeo tseng tsai and mark chan kok wah of singapore, jose joaquin santibanez andalon of mexico, verachai thong-iad of thailand and lim yit aun of malaysia.

in her first international experience, chinese swimmer yang chan-kun came out first in the women's 400 metres individual medley race with a time of five minutes and 36.99 seconds, improving the chinese record of five minutes and 40.2 seconds which she established last april. she was just 2.18 seconds ahead of justina

tseng tze hui from singapore who won second place. the next six places went to anita chan of burma, mah may li and r. lam ai leng of malaysia, mkaren chong peng khiam of singapore, renuka ransinghe of sri lanka and sansanee changkasiri of thailand.

the first eight place winners in the men's 4 x 200 metres free-style relay final were china, singapore, thailand, malaysia, the philippines, albania, mexico and burma. the chinese team clocked 8 minutes 20.5 seconds, slashing 7.79 seconds off the best national record which was set at the asian games in teheran last year. the albanian team put up an excellent performance in this event. in this morning's heats, it lagged behind the mexican team by 0.2 seconds. but it finished ahead of the mexican team in the final and was placed sixth as a result of the team members' close coordination and spirit of courage and tenacity. its time of 9 minutes 03.8 seconds in the final was 3.1 seconds faster than its result in the morning. at the awarding ceremony, the mexican swimmers warmly shook hands with the albanian swimmers to express their congratulations. seeing this, the audience enthusiastically applauded in praise of their fine sportsmanship.

an atmosphere of unity and friendship prevailed at the taojanting swimming stadium this evening. warm applause burst out from the audience when chiang jin choon of malaysia reached the destination first in the men's 200 metres backstroke final. swimmers from many countries went over to shake hands with him or embrace him in congratulation. chiang jin choon said with emotion: "i am very happy to take part in this invitational meet and be among swimmers from so many countries. this is a good opportunity to make more friends and establish friendship with them."

yang chan-kun, winner of the women's 400 metres individual medley, said: "though i won first place in the race, i still have a lot to learn from swimmers of the other countries their spirit of hard working. i am sure that the invitational meet will promote the friendship between swimmers of various countries and the advancement of our sport."

taking place this evening were also the semi-finals of the men's 100 metres butterfly and the women's 100 metres freestyle. those qualified for the first eight places in these events include swimmers from burma, the philippines, algeria and other countries.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

August 14, 1975 No. 5915

****
* NATIONAL *
****

NOVELS

Strive To Mold Heroic Models of the Working Class in the Socialist Period

- a study of some of the novels in recent years reflecting the industrial themes

by

the workers' literary and art commentary group of the Peking Motor Plant and the commentary group of the Peking Municipal Cultural Bureau

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 27, 1975)

"Eulogize the intransigent and revolutionary proletarians who lord it over the world" and use new works to proclaim the birth of the new era of the proletariat -- this was the combat call issued by the great teacher Engels to the advanced writers and artists at the initial stage of the mounting of the political stage by the proletariat in the world. Today, after the working class in our country has become the leading class, it is of great political significance toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration that revolutionary literature and art should warmly eulogize the working class and strive to mold heroic models of the working class that fight for realizing communism.

In the past few years, under the excellent situation of the in-depth development of the proletarian revolution in literature and art with the revolutionary model plays as its hallmark, a great number of novels that reflect the life of struggle of workers, peasants and soldiers have emerged. Among them, a certain proportion is made up of novels reflecting the industrial themes and depicting the life of struggle of the working class. Based on our limited reading, the full-length novels "Test of Strength," "Builders," "Flying Snow Greets the Spring," the medium-length novel "Main Beam" and the short stories "Golden Bells Ring for a Long Time," "Morning in Early Spring," "Walking in the Morning Light," "Tempest," "Accepting the

New," "A Report Revealing Contradictions" and "Typical Speech," etc., are eye-catching works among them. These works have more deeply reflected the life of struggle on the industrial front in the socialist period in our country and in particular after the great proletarian cultural revolution, and have more successfully molded a number of heroic images of the working class that charge ahead and take enemy positions for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Their common feature is that they start from the need of the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, take the Party's basic line as the guiding thought, use the experiences acquired in the creation of the revolutionary model plays and focally reveal the high awareness of the heroic figures in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In order to mold the heroic images of the working class, the literary and art works must place them in the typical environment of class struggle for depiction and portrayal. This is because after the seizure of political power by the proletariat in the whole country, the basic contradiction at home is the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie. This kind of contradiction and struggle will run through the entire historical period of socialism and the desire for restoration of the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes and the ambition of the new bourgeois elements to usurp power will grow frantically following the in-depth development of the socialist revolution and will be translated into action in a thousand and one ways. The struggle is protracted and tortuous and may even be very acute at times. The proletariat must carry the revolution through to the end and gradually create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again before it can consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent capitalist restoration.

The full-length novel "Test of Strength" has precisely taken the Party's basic line as the key link, and through a series of typified clashes of opposites, prominently reflected this acute and complicated class struggle and better molded the heroic image of Chiang Hai-t'ao. Chiang Hai-t'ao's main opponent in the struggle, Huang Chien-an, is a class enemy who is skilled at disguising himself with counter-revolutionary experiences. He "conceals a dagger behind his smile" and can stir up trouble, instigate others to commit a crime to serve his own purpose and use force. He is also good at toadying, tempting people with material things, corrupting people ideologically and using persuasion. He openly makes high-sounding statements and pretends to be enthusiastic but clandestinely makes use of the contradictions among the people to stir up trouble and has engineered Shen Li-p'ing's traffic accident, the incident of "the method of transition under the surface," the dispute over drawings and the storm over big-character posters and so on. In face of the "waves and undercurrents" whipped up by the class enemy, Chiang Hai-t'ao has all along "braved the storm and forged ahead." He has a sober understanding of the situation and characteristics of the class struggle in the socialist period. With class struggle as the key link, he opportunely grasps the move of the class enemy through his sharp observations, and through his deep-going and meticulous investigations and studies and ideological and political work, he enlightens and educates the deceived young worker Hsiao Wu-pin, unites with and reforms the

technician Ma Ch'üan-fu who has serious individualistic ideas, and helps and wins over Huang Hsin-ming and other sons and daughters that can be properly educated. By uniting with all the forces that can be united with and organizing a vast revolutionary army, he has isolated and hit at the class enemy to the maximum and revealed his high awareness of the two-line struggle, concept of policies and the art of struggle. It is precisely in these heart-stirring, tortuous and complicated class struggles that the heroic image of Chiang Hai-t'ao stands majestically and gives the readers a deeper impression.

In order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent capitalist restoration, the working class must be good in waging not only class struggle, but also struggle in the ideological and political line. The heroic figures of the working class should be leaders who consciously implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. For example, in the economic sphere, an important aspect of the struggle between the working class and the bourgeoisie is the two-line struggle between socialism and capitalism in the running of enterprises. What do we rely on in running well the socialist enterprises? In the two short stories "Morning in Early Spring" and "Tempest," through the clash of opposites including Kuo Tzu-k'un and Wang Hai-ying, versus Deputy Bureau Chief Chao and Ho Ch'eng-ch'iu, a sharp question has been put forth: Should the running of socialist enterprises rely on "material incentives" or on putting proletarian policies in command? Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk all vainly attempted to use "material incentives" to win over people's hearts, train new bourgeois elements, recruit monsters and freaks that oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat and conspire to restore capitalism. Ho Ch'eng-ch'iu and company are precisely those who peddle the revisionist line in running enterprises of people like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and use "material incentives" to corrupt and disintegrate the ranks of workers and sabotage the great proletarian revolution. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out, in such enterprises, "leadership is not in the hands of the genuine Marxists and workers." In this way they are socialist and owned by the whole people in form but are actually privately owned by the bourgeoisie. Therefore, the struggle waged by Kuo Tzu-k'un and Wang Hai-ying against the Deputy Bureau Chief Chao and Ho Ch'eng-ch'iu is not any minor struggle, but a struggle of principle bearing on whether to restirct or extend the bourgeois right, consolidate or topple the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the socialist road or restore capitalism. "You should make an investigation to see how many people after all care for such incentives as a few dollars. We workers are most concerned for the destiny of the Party and the country, of the 700 million people and the world communist movement!" This is not only the voice of Wang Hai-ying alone, but the common voice of the entire working class.

In "A Report Revealing Contradictions" and its sequel "Typical Speech," through the clash of opposites between Jen Shu-ying, the new cadre of the Changchiang Electric Bulb Plant, and Hu Cheng-min the leader of the production unit in the company, another serious question has been put forth: Is the objective of production in socialist enterprises to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and meet the needs of the working people or to merely pursue profits? Hu Cheng-min's reply is the latter while Jen Shu-ying's reply is entirely the opposite. She indignantly criticizes

the revisionist enterprise line based on "profits in command" implemented by Hu Cheng-min, adheres to the correct line of wholeheartedly serving the people and serving the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Under this prerequisite, she strives to lower the cost of products and accumulate funds for the state. She unswervingly believes that compliance with the "Constitution of Anshan Steel" and reliance on the strength of the working people can "lower the cost in vigorous work" and make the entire television industry "take wing" in the mother country. Therefore, the clash of opposites between Jen Shu-ying and Hu Cheng-min has the typical significance of the struggle between the two roads and the two lines. The struggle has revealed the high awareness of Jen Shu-ying in upholding the proletarian revolutionary line and the revolutionary sense of responsibility of the working class in becoming master of the household.

In the entire historical period of socialism, the working class not only must continue the revolution in a number of aspects of relations of production and restrict the bourgeois right, but also must constantly and thoroughly carry out socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure, including all spheres of culture. In the various spheres of the superstructure of our country, some sectors are actually still manipulated by the bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie is still in a dominant position and the old ideas and old force of habit still stubbornly hinder the growth of socialist new things. Therefore, the struggle between the working class and the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere is still protracted. This is an even more profound socialist revolution, and the heroic figures of the working class are inevitably vanguard fighters that charge ahead and take enemy positions in this revolution.

Through depicting the struggle of the new worker-cadre Yü Ch'un-hsing to shatter bourgeois material temptation and ideological corrosion, the short story "Walking in the Morning Light" has eulogized this great revolution. The typical significance of Yü Ch'un-hsing lies in his bringing up an important question of our era: The worker-cadres in leading posts must start from the need of struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, consciously remold their world outlook, resist the attacks made by the bourgeoisie with sugar-coated bullets, and forever preserve the natural colors of the working class. Yü Ch'un-hsing's image is of clearcut practical significance. He has severely attacked people like Chang Li-feng in actual life who make use of the idea of bourgeois right and traditional concepts of the exploiting classes to seek advantages for themselves everywhere, and revealed the high awareness and heroic spirit of the working class of our country that has been steeled in the battle of the great proletarian cultural revolution in resisting corruption, in forever guarding against contamination, in staying just and fair, open and aboveboard, and in making the most radical rupture with traditional concepts.

After reading these novels, we feel that there are some experiences that are worth remembering and developing in the course of creating works that reflect the theme of socialist industry and molding images of the working class:

First, it is necessary to comply with the need of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, sharply grasp the major themes in the

life of actual struggle and opportunely mold heroic models of the working class that stand on the forefront of the era.

In the socialist revolution and construction in our country, and especially in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the working class has revealed its high awareness of the two-line struggle, its tenacious fighting spirit and its superior ability in leadership. Revolutionary literature and art, as the tool of the dictaorship of the proletariat, should be the most sensitive nervous system of its own class, and must, in close coordination with the actual political struggle, warmly eulogize the heroic images of the working class that fight for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and sing the praises of socialist new things. On this question, we are diametrically opposed to the concept of those advocating the "theory of discrepancy." They advocate that there should be some discrepancies between literary and art creation and the actual political struggle. This actually seeks to change the nature and orientation of proletarian literature and art, weaken and wipe out the combat role of revolutionary literature and art.

Second, it is necessary to eulogize with wholehearted eagerness the high awareness of the two-line struggle and class struggle of the heroic figures of the working class and their spirit of going against the tide.

Chairman Mao says, "Going against the tide is a Marxist-Leninist principle." In order to properly depict the heroic images of the proletariat that go against the tide, it is necessary to fully portray the dauntless revolutionary spirit of the heroic figures who grasp the scientific revolutionary theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and are good at distinguishing between genuine and sham Marxism and bold in declaring war on the erroneous tendencies, and it is also necessary to pay attention to correctly revealing their relationships with the Party and the masses. The leadership of the Party, forcussed on one point, is the leadership of the correct line of the Party. To examine the relationship of the heroic figures who go against the tide with the Party, the most basic principle is to see whether or not they have implemented the Party's correct line. With this implemented, they have then basically upheld the Party leadership and defended the Party's organizational discipline. In their struggle to go against the tide, the heroic figures have also the question of correct attitude toward the masses, in particular the masses with ideas different from theirs. Only through correctly depicting the relationships between the heroic figures and the masses is it possible to bring out the broad-mindedness and historical role of the heroic figures in liberating the entire mankind.

Third, it is necessary to profoundly reveal the communist ideological realm of the heroic figures of the working class in making the most radical rupture with the system of private ownership and traditional concepts.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is the dictatorship of the greatest revolutionary class in the history of mankind. The revolutions of all other classes in history were for superseding one system of

exploitation with another. They all came to a standstill after the new exploiting class had seized political power and never touched the system of private ownership. The proletarian revolution is also different from the other revolutions of the working people in history. Although all the revolutions of the working people in history had violently pounded against the old system and old ideas of the exploiting classes, because they did not have the leadership of the proletarian political party and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, they failed to see the far-reaching future and ultimately had no way to free themselves from the shackles of the old system and traditional concepts and to give up the revolution half-way. The goal of the proletarian revolution is to wipe out all the exploiting classes and system of exploitation and the ideology of the exploiting classes and to realize communism in the whole world. This thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit is precisely the brilliant characteristic of the inner world of the working class and also the basic hallmark that "distinguishes the heroic models of the working class from the so-called "heroic models" of all exploiting classes. Only through profoundly revealing this communist ideological realm is it possible to mold colossal and perfect heroic models of the working class.

We have already attained pleasing results. However, compared with the novels reflecting the themes of the other fronts, there are after all not enough novels that reflect the themes of socialist industry and mold the heroic image of the working class. Compared with the great contributions made and the majestic steps taken by the working class in the progress of the socialist revolution, they appear to be out of proportion. The molding of the heroic image of the working class is far from adequate when viewed from the plane that the proletariat is required to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. Our revolutionary writers and artists should seriously study the great theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, further go into the midst of the life of heated struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and with our pen full of revolutionary heroism, mold the image of a greater number of the colossal heroes of the working class who are rich in the spirit of the socialist era in an effort to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

LANGUAGE REFORM

Language Reform Must Serve the Consolidation of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- insights from the study of "On New Democracy"

by

the language reform unit of the Chinese Department,
Anhwei Normal University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 10, 1975)

More than 30 years have gone by since the publication of the brilliant article "On New Democracy" by the great leader Chairman Mao. With the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat gradually deepening throughout the country, the study of this article once again makes us feel specially warm.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "'Without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement'; one can thus see how important the cultural movement is for the practical revolutionary movement. Both the cultural and practical movements must be of the masses." For the sake of achieving the goal of enabling the people to grasp revolutionary culture and revolutionary theory and to take up practical revolutionary movements, Chairman Mao has issued the great call of, "Written language must be reformed, given the requisite conditions, and our spoken language brought closer to that of the people." Chairman Mao has incisely expounded the extreme importance for the hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers to grasp revolutionary culture and revolutionary theory, and emphatically pointed out that the written language must be reformed and the reform of the written language must be conducive to the study of revolutionary culture and mastery of revolutionary theory by the workers, peasants and soldiers and in the service of actual revolutionary struggle. This brilliant thought of Chairman Mao is even greater practical significance toward guiding how to make the current language reform work serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "the departments of arts should take all society as their factory," we have gone deep into the rural areas, the factories and the armed force units to study "On new Democracy" and other instructions of Chairman Mao's bearing on language reform together with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and through listening to their views on the current language reform work, we have been deeply educated and enlightened. Through study and social investigation, we have to realize profoundly that the workers, peasants and soldiers are the main force for carrying out language reform and that they are most entitled to speak on the subject. Language reform must serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and this is the common desire of the broad

masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and is also an important task brought up by the actual struggle that urgently requires us to solve.

I

Chairman Mao in "On New Democracy" points out: "A cultural revolution is the ideological reflection of the political and economic revolution and is in their service." As a component of the cultural revolution language reform must likewise reflect and serve the political revolution and the economic revolution.

The written language itself has no class nature. However, different classes can make use of the written language to propagate their own political viewpoints and to serve the interests of their own classes. Because of this, the written language has also become a tool of class struggle.

The Chinese characters were created by the working people but were subsequently monopolized by the reactionary ruling classes of all ages. Fearing that the working people might grasp the written language and make use of this tool to wage struggle against them, the reactionary ruling classes tried their utmost to oppose the reform of Chinese characters and purposely made them complex and difficult so as to turn them into a weapon for pushing their policy of keeping the people ignorant and attain the goal of upholding their dark rule. For the sake of smashing the cultural monopoly of the reactionary ruling classes, the working people of all ages had in the long class struggle and struggle for production created large numbers of popular or simplified characters to meet the need of the revolutionary struggle. The newly emerging ruling classes in history also attached importance to the question of written language, and regarded the reform of the written language as an important measure for consolidating their own rule. As the facts show, whether or not it is necessary to carry out language reform, how to carry out language reform, and language reform for whom are determined by the political and economic interests of the different classes themselves. Therefore, the reform of the written language has a clearcut class nature and is in the service of the political line of a given class.

Precisely because the reform of the written language has a clearcut class nature, there has always been a violent class struggle and two-line struggle on this question.

Toward the end of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, the numerous slave uprisings dealt serious blows to the foundation of the rule of the slave-owner class, and following the growth of its economic power, the newly emerging landlord class also began to seize power politically from the slave owners. For the sake of meeting the need of class struggle, characters and phrases for expressing new ideas and new things appeared in profusion among the people. Taking the stand of the slave-owning aristocracy on the decline, Confucius was stubbornly of the view that when the proper characters could not be found in the ancient characters, he would rather "leave a blank in the text" than to use the new characters to express the new historical facts. Evidently, Confucius' opposition to the reform of the written language by the people was a vain attempt to let the slave-owner class control the written language and permanently carry out the policy of keeping

the people ignorant to serve his reactionary political line for going back to the ancients and restoring the slavery system.

In Chinese history, for the sake of meeting the demands for political reform and economic development, the reform of the written language was taken as an effective measure for consolidating the new political power, and Ch'in Shih Huang's "all writing with the same characters" was a more salient one. After the unification of the six states, in light of the fact that the reactionary Confucian scholars of that time "firmly insisted on using the ancient written language for contemporary need," Ch'in Shih Huang resolutely ordered the implementation of the policy of "all writing with the same characters." The implementation of this policy facilitated the implementation of the government orders of the Ch'in Dynasty, gave impetus to economic and cultural development, and played an important role in consolidating the political power of the newly emerging landlord class. Like such revolutionary measures as the "burning of books and burying of scholars alive," the policy of "all writing with the same characters" encountered opposition from the reactionary Confucian scholars and all diehards. In the 8th year after the founding of the dynasty, Ch'in Shih Huang had to order again the implementation of the policy of "all writing with the same characters." This was enough to show that the opposition to this policy was very strong. After the Ch'in Dynasty, the reactionary rulers and the representatives of the Confucian school in all ages all confounded right and wrong, vigorously slandered the political significance of "all writing with the same characters" and vigorously practiced back to the ancients in written language to work for the interests of the reactionary rulers. It is not difficult to see that the struggle between the two lines on the question of language reform was most violent and acute.

After the founding of new China, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's instructions such as, "written language must be reformed, given the requisite conditions," the Party and the government energetically brought together and put in order the simplified characters for promulgation. They popularized the standard spoken language, formulated and pushed the Chinese Language Phoneticization Plan and actively and steadfastly carried out the reform of the written language with some results. The work to reform the written language carried out in new China is a component of the socialist revolution and construction, and is for serving the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and in the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Precisely because of this, the two-line struggle within the Party would inevitably be reflected in language reform work, and all class enemies also would wantonly slander and attack it. In 1957, the bourgeois Rightists leaped forth to openly oppose the language reform. The Kuomintang reactionaries entrenched in Taiwan province also nonsensically said as in a delirium that after "the recapture of the mainland" they would "ban" the simplified characters and "abolish" the Chinese language phoneticization plan. Out of the need of their conspiracy to usurp leadership in the Party and to seize power in a vain attempt to restore capitalism, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao viciously attacked the language reform of the proletariat on the one hand. On the other hand, they pushed such revisionist trash as "placing vocation in command" and "technique above all else" and clamored that "the energetic

effort made by all walks of life to run their own affairs properly is politics" in a vain attempt to lead language reform work astray, thus fully exposing that they were agents of the landlord and bourgeois classes within the Party and the sworn enemies of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Historical experience and the facts of actual struggle eloquently show that as language reform work is for serving a given political line and the consolidation of the class interests of the ruling class, it embodies at all times the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. Therefore, we must defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and consistently and unswervingly implement Chairman Mao's instruction on the reform of the written language so that language reform work can render better service to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

II

Chairman Mao in "On New Democracy" correctly points out that the revolutionary culture "should serve the toiling masses of workers and peasants who make up more than 90 percent of the nation's population and should gradually become their own culture." This policy is not only the fundamental policy of new democratic culture, but also the fundamental policy of socialist culture. China is a socialist country and the workers, peasants and soldiers are the masters of the state. Socialist culture must be kept in the hands of the workers, peasants and soldiers, for this is essential to the development of socialist culture, the narrowing down of the three major differences and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. As a front of the socialist cultural revolution, the reform of the written language must also comply with this fundamental policy laid down by Chairman Mao and make due contributions toward serving the popularization of culture and education, enabling the workers, peasants and soldiers to grasp the revolutionary theory, pushing the three great revolutionary movements and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The reform of the written language helps popularize culture. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, following the flying development of socialist revolution and construction and the extensive deepening of the wave of enthusiasm for the study of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, there has been an unprecedented upsurge of enthusiasm for the study of culture among the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. Factories and rural areas have started to operate political evening schools and literacy classes and vigorously conducted different forms of spare-time cultural education. Because the Chinese characters are difficult to recognize, to remember, to write and to use, they have made it very difficult for the workers, peasants and soldiers to learn and grasp culture. An old poor peasant production brigade leader said with deep feeling, "The Chinese characters are too difficult, if they could be changed into something easy to recognize, easy to write and easy to remember, I will raise both my hands in approval!" The facts show that the complexity of the Chinese characters has added to the burden of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in the study of culture, and this is unfavorable to the popularization of culture. The reform of Chinese characters is the common desire and demand of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and they must be reformed.

The reform of the written language helps popularize education. The popularization of education helps the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers to rapidly grasp culture and become the masters of socialist culture. Guided by Chairman Mao's great call that "the period of schooling should be shortened, and education should be revolutionized," with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants marching into and staying in the schools, and the workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience selected and sent to universities, a profound change has taken place on the educational front.

In the past, the educational system was very long. Beside the causes brought about by the revisionist line in education, the complexity of the Chinese characters was also a contributing factor to the lengthiness of the educational system. Just as Mr. Lu Hsün had said, the Chinese characters are to the broad masses of workers and peasants "a high threshold difficult to cross. This threshold alone would not be easy to cross without more than ten years of hard work." After the practice of the proletarian revolution in education, the educational system has now been shortened, but the Chinese characters still constitute a heavy burden to the students in study. The reform of the written language help not only to shorten the educational system, but also to popularize education. Furthermore, it can lighten the burden of study, improve the quality of teaching, and make available more time for the students to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung's thought, head toward society, and learn from and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. Therefore, speaking from the point of further implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education to enable the school to render service toward rapidly organizing a strong "cultural new army" of the proletariat, the reform of the written language is also most essential. The poor and lower-middle peasants have aptly put it, "As the reform of Chinese characters can shorten the years of study, our children can grasp revolutionary theory and cultural and scientific knowledge better and take part in agricultural production and the building of a socialist new countryside at an earlier age."

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Revolutionary culture is an effective weapon of the revolution for the broad masses of the people." With culture and education popularized, the workers, peasants and soldiers can study revolutionary theory better and serve the actual revolutionary struggle. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers deeply realize the extreme importance of studying revolutionary theory, and they have an urgent demand for the study and mastery of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. However, because the Chinese characters are difficult to learn and have brought difficulty to the study of theory, an old poor peasant has said lamentably, "When I took up study in the theory study class of the production brigade this time, and heard the tutor talk about Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of theory, my heart was filled with joy. However, because of my scanty knowledge of characters, I could not memorize what was taught. It was really vexing!" Look, how strong is the demand of the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants for the reform of the written language! Therefore, the reform of the written language must march forward with big strides in close coordination with the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

III

Like a radiant beacon, Chairman Mao's brilliant writing "On New Democracy" has illuminated the road forward for the proletarian cultural revolution and clearly indicated the correct orientation for the reform of the written language. For more than two decades after the founding of new China, guided by Chairman Mao's language reform policy, the reform of the written language to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and proletarian politics and economy has scored delightful results. Today, the broad masses of people have become very energetic in pushing forward the reform of the written language under the leadership of the Party. In particular, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have put forward as the masters many suggestions on work to reform the written language. All this has shown that "the requisite condition" specified by Chairman Mao for the reform of the Chinese characters has become more mature. For the sake of making the work to reform the written language better serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat from now on, apart from seriously studying "On New Democracy" and Chairman Mao's series of instructions on reforming the written language, we must also lay emphasis on grasping the following factors, namely, to continue to criticize the criminal acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao in opposing the language reform and vigorously hit at the subversive activities of the class enemies; to strive to eliminate the pernicious influence of the revisionist line and the impact of the old force of habit; to firmly rely on this main force made up of the workers, peasants and soldiers to carry out the mass movement in a big way.

"We should support whatever the enemy opposes and oppose whatever the enemy supports." In light of the opposition of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company to the popularization of the standard spoken language and the fact that they uttered the nonsense that "people will not die if the standard spoken language is not popularized in a hundred years," we must firmly respond to Chairman Mao's call that "all cadres should learn the standard spoken language," energetically popularize the standard spoken language throughout the country and foster the new practice of honoring the speaking of the standard spoken language. Since they oppose the Latinization of Chinese characters and attack the Chinese language phoneticization plan, we must, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written language of the world," resolutely promote the Chinese language phoneticization plan, give full play to the role of Chinese spelling in helping the recognition of characters and the learning of the standard spoken language, and make proper preparations for realizing the phonetic spelling of the written language. Since they oppose the simplified Chinese characters and nonsensically say that "we shall suffer in the long run," we must, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction that it is necessary to simplify the Chinese characters, continue to energetically bring together and seriously arrange in order group after group of such characters for promulgation to meet the demand of the people.

It is necessary to point out that due to the influence of old force of habit, there are still certain resistance and problems of ideological understanding in the matter of language reform. For example, because some people are not pleased with the Chinese language phoneticization plan laid

down by the state, they have closeted themselves in their homes to work out other sets of "proposals." There are some people who adopt the attitude of the aristocratic overlords, are not at home with the simplified characters created by the people and cling desperately to the complicated characters. Some people think that as the Chinese characters are the most "ideal" written language in the world, they "cannot be reformed." To such people, we must shout loudly to them, "Comrades, go quickly among the people and listen to their views and outcries!" Regarding the popularization of the standard spoken language, some people feel that the speaking of the standard spoken language is not as natural or intimate as speaking their own dialects, and some even describe people who speak the standard spoken language as "speaking a foreign tongue." In the process of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat we must concretely analyze and solve these problems in conjunction with realities. Some people have taken up this "unpopular" subject of language reform as a means to get hold of "fame and gain." Some are fettered by the narrow view of small production and cannot break away from the influence of force of habit. In short, they are essentially haunted by the idea of bourgeois right and old traditional concepts. Consequently, these problems can only be solved gradually by perseveringly taking the basic line of the Party as the key link and strengthening the propagation of the general and specific policies of the Party on language reform, to help raise the standard of knowledge.

"The people, it must be stressed, are the inexhaustible source of our revolutionary culture." The workers, peasants and soldiers have the deepest understanding of and the most urgent demand for language reform. They look upon language reform as their own cause, dare to think, to speak out and to act, and are most creative. According to their proposals, the large numbers of new simplified characters in circulation among the people should be put in order and promulgated in time by the departments concerned; propaganda work must be greatly strengthened; and the experiences in language reform work must be seriously summed up and popularized. We must modestly learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers and seriously listen to their views. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers must also bring into full play their role as the main force, and firmly and permanently occupy the grounds of language reform.

The wheel of history keeps on rolling onward, and the tide of the era cannot be checked. With the general and specific policies of the Party for language reform sinking deeper and deeper into people's hearts, the reform of the written language is bound to play its due part in the direction of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. We deeply believe that under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee, the great objective of "written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written language of the world" certainly can be realized.

* * *

ARMY DAY PROPAGANDA

People's Liberation Army as a Production Corps

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1975)

like other units of the chinese people's liberation army, the 196th division is equipped with sickles, hoes and tractors as well as rifles and artillery pieces.

on the farmland surrounding the division's barracks, we saw people in army uniform repairing irrigation ditches, applying chemical fertilizer or driving tractors.

the site was an execution ground in the old society. when the p.l.a. unit came to garrison this area after liberation, the commanders and fighters put up barracks and reclaimed the alkali wastes.

one evening after supper, we went to the fields and saw more than 100 armymen, their trousers rolled up to the knee, working in the glow of the setting sun. one man was shouldering a huge bag of seed to the plot. we were told he was a battalion commander, and so we asked for an interview with him. wiping the sweat off his brow, the commander said: "it is part of chairman mao's thinking on army building that the army should take time out to engage in production even during battle and military training. by so doing, we can foster the style of hard struggle, create wealth for the state and lighten the burden of the people. this has become a glorious tradition of our army. it is a concrete illustration of our army's purpose which is to serve the people whole-heartedly."

army participation in production dates back to several decades ago. as early as the war of resistance against japan, the units of the eighth route army stationed around yenan, centre of the chinese revolution, launched a vigorous production campaign to reclaim wasteland and weave cloth, in response to chairman mao's call for "ample food and clothing by working with our own hands". this ensured the supply of the army. since liberation, the p.l.a. has carried forward this tradition.

most companies in this unit use spare time before breakfast and after supper for production. the rest spend most of their time in production, while fulfilling their tasks of military training. such companies are known as "production companies". all companies take turns to serve as "production companies for a term of one year.

this division has reclaimed 660 hectares of land, half of which has been turned over to nearby people's communes. the division itself harvests 1,570 tons of

grain and 4,000 tons of vegetables every year. in addition, it raises 2,800 pigs. cadres' wives also run some small factories to produce daily necessities.

the armymen produce nearly all the vegetables and part of the food grain and meat they need as well as woolen blankets and straw mattresses.

clusters of vermilion buildings, the division headquarters and barracks, stand in between green tracts of grain crops and vegetables, criss-crossed by irrigation ditches. there are office buildings, dormitories, dining halls, clubs and workshops. these and the poplar-lined concrete roads and fish ponds, are all built by the commanders and fighters.

in busy seasons, the commanders and fighters go to people's communes to help. whenever they stop to camp during winter training marches, they join the local peasants in doing farm work the moment they put down their kits.

cadres at the platoon, company and battalion levels work and live together with the fighters. except those who are old or infirm, every leader above the regimental level goes down to a company every year to serve as soldier for a month and do manual labour for another month. this has become a rule.

in the kitchen of one company, we saw a veteran fighter in cook's apron washing rice, cutting vegetables and then serving food to the young fighters while chatting and joking with them. he turned out to be the political commissar of the army corps, who had stayed there and served as a cook for more than twenty days.

the political commissar said: "one of the tasks of veteran cadres in time of peace is to hand down the army's glorious tradition of hard struggle, unity between officers and men and unity between the army and the people. in this way, we shall always be able to maintain the fine quality of an army of the labouring people."

PLA Men Help Develop Animal Husbandry in
Northwest China Minority Area

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Aug. 4, 1975)

the commanders and fighters of a people's liberation army unit stationed in northwest china has actively assisted the local minority people in developing animal husbandry, carrying forward the army's glorious tradition of being a production and working corps as well as a fighting corps.

eighteen minority nationalities, including mongolian, tibetan, hui, yuku and kazakh people, live in this pastoral area. since the beginning of last year, this army unit has sent out many propaganda teams to help the local people carry out the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. members of the teams went on horse or camelbacks across the gobi and sand dunes to reach settlements and scattered tents. they helped the local people in setting up political study courses and evening schools. the p.l.a. armymen studied marxist-leninist works and chairman mao's works and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and criticized revisionism together with the poor and lower middle herdsmen.

since 1972, this army unit has contributed more than 20,000 mandays annually, helping the local communes in drilling wells against drought, building water detaining works, wiping out pests and rats and expanding grazing grounds and fodder land. it also lent them trucks, horse-drawn carts and various kinds of machinery.

when the poor and lower middle herdsmen in a water-deficient production brigade launched a mass movement to dig wells in the gobi desert, the army unit's party committee immediately sent men and material to help. the armymen and the herdsmen worked shoulder to shoulder in sandstorms and intense heat and drilled a dozen deep wells to irrigate a large stretch of grazing ground. thus the number of cattle quickly increased from 5,000 to 8,000. in the past three years, this army unit has helped the local communes bring another 3,330 hectares of land under irrigation, by digging ditches and building embankments to lead in water from the snow-clad mountains and open up 130 hectares of fodder land to increase the grazing capacity of the pasturage from year to year.

the army unit was always ready to help when the local people were in urgent need. when there was a drought, the commanders and fighters helped irrigate the pasture land; when snow sealed the mountains, they sent fodder by lorry to the grazing ground 5,000 meters above sea level so that the herds could safely tide over the winter. they often provided motor transport for herdsmen

travelling to and from the mountains and the grassland, and the unit's medical teams made regular rounds of the grazing grounds. the unit also sent surveying groups to find out the needs for construction in the border areas. on one occasion the hungshan people's commune, where the unit was stationed, was struck by serious natural calamities. on the decision of the party committee, the unit presented all the straw it had saved for building purposes to the commune as fodder for its tens of thousands of animals.

Army Medical Team Serves Herdsmen Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1975)

an army medical team roving northwest china's vast patanchilin desert is one of the many sent by various medical departments and the chinese people's liberation army during the great proletarian cultural revolution to help develop medical and health work in the remote regions. it acquits itself well in training barefoot doctors, running cooperative medical service and preventing and curing diseases. the local herdsmen call them "camel-born doctors after our hearts".

the army medical team was organized in 1970 by a hospital under the p.l.a. lanchow units in line with chairman mao's great teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." its members have since travelled 28,000 kilometres in their rounds and made 28,000 consultations.

as soon as they came to the far-flung grassland, they took the pledge "we will rather travel a thousand li to see patients than let them come and knock at our doors." difficulties are many on this vast pastoral area where people live in scattered yurts and move about with their flocks every summer and autumn. but the difficulties are nothing to the medical workers who always have the poor and lower-middle herdsmen at heart.

one day, woman doctor ma yu-chun and nurse fu ling-min set out to see a sick herdsman some 50 kilometres away. a whirlwind developed out of nowhere and blew doctor ma off her camel. the nurse came to her aid immediately. when she came to, they continued their way. it was already midnight when they finally found the patient's yurt. without stopping for a breather, the two set about treating the patient. they kept vigil over the patient until he took a turn for the better.

on another occasion the medical team came to a grazing ground and learned that an old herdswoman suffered severe stomach trouble. team leader li tsui-ying and some other members skipped the meal to see her. they came to where they were told the woman lived, only to find that the yurt was already gone. obviously the old woman had moved to some other place. they traced the footprints left by her camels and caught up with the old woman. after treatment, the woman felt much better. she clasped li tsui-ying's hands, saying: "we could not afford to send for a doctor in the old society. but now you doctors are out looking for patients on the vast grassland. good for chairman mao's leadership excl."

the medical team also helped set up 28 centres of cooperative medical service and trained 108 barefoot doctors and health workers, who are qualified for treating common and recurrent diseases. the local poor and lower-middle herdsmen said that the army doctors had left behind a come-to-stay medical team.

to relieve the burden of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen, the medical team and the barefoot doctors travelled all over the grassland to look for medicinal herbs. their finds included 100 kinds of herbs that are of medicinal value. they showed samples of these herbs wherever they went and spread rudiments about herbal medicine. many herdsmen began to collect medicinal herbs to prevent and cure ailments.

implementing the principle of "putting prevention first", the medical team helped the local people with the patriotic health campaign and disseminated chairman mao's revolutionary line in medical and health work. in their spare-time they helped the herdsmen with cleaning, digging drinking water wells and building latrines and pig-sties.

the environmental hygiene of the pastoral area has been greatly improved, so has the health of the herdsmen. the rate of work attendance is kept at 98 percent and above in one production brigade, which has become a model in medical and health work.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR CHANG WEI-SAN

Memorial Meeting for Comrade Cheng Wei-san
Held in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1975)

comrade cheng wei-san, member of the standing committee of the fourth national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, died of illness here on july 27, 1975, at the age of 74.

a memorial meeting for comrade cheng wei-san was held at the auditorium of the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries this afternoon. in the hall was a portrait of the late comrade cheng wei-san under which was placed the urn containing his ashes.

wreaths were presented by the central committee of the communist party of china and party and state leaders chou en-lai, teng hsiao-ping, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei and hsu hsiang-chien. there were also wreaths presented by the state council, the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, the general office of the c.p.c. central committee, the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee, the office of the state council, the c.p.c. hupeh provincial committee and the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee.

party and state leaders teng hsiao-ping, li hsien-nien, hsu hsiang-chien, tan chen-lin and wang chen, and shen yen-ping, vice-chairman of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, attended the memorial meeting and expressed sympathy to comrade cheng wei-san's relatives.

the memorial meeting was presided over by comrade teng hsiao-ping. comrade li hsien-nien delivered a memorial speech at the meeting.

comrade li hsien-nien said: comrade cheng wei-san, born in hungan county, hupeh province, dedicated himself to the chinese people's great cause of revolution since his early days. he joined the communist party of china in 1925 and served successively as secretary of a county party committee, acting chairman of the people's council and concurrently chairman of the commission of finance and economy of the soviet government of the hupeh-honan border region, secretary of the prefectural party committee of northeast hupeh, director of the political department of the 25th army corps of the red army, secretary of the party committee of the hupeh-honan-shensi border region, secretary of the party committee of the hupeh-honan-anhwei border region, political commissar of the second division and the fifth division

of the new fourth army, acting secretary of the central plains bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and standing committee member of the second and the third national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference. he was elected member of the central committee at the seventh and the eighth national congress of the party.

comrade li hsien-nien said: comrade cheng wei-san was a veteran revolutionary fighter in our party. under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, he struggled unyieldingly against the enemy during the protracted revolutionary wars. in the past decades, he worked diligently and struggled hard, devoting his life to the chinese people's cause of liberation and the cause of communism.

comrade li hsien-nien said: in grieving over the death of comrade cheng wei-san, we should learn from his revolutionary spirit, turn grief into strength, rally ourselves closely around the party central committee headed by chairman mao, conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold the party's basic line, persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and fight to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and build our country into a powerful modern socialist state. unite to win still greater victories excl.

attending the memorial meeting were leading members of departments concerned, members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, and comrade cheng wei-san's friends.

after comrade cheng wei-san died, li hsien-nien, hsu hsiang-chien, tan chen-lin, wang chen, shen yen-ping and others went to the hospital to pay last respects to the deceased.

COLLEGES FOR PEASANTS

Central China Province Runs Colleges for Peasants

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Aug. 4, 1975)

a large number of counties and rural people's communes in central china's hupeh province are running agriculture-oriented colleges for peasants by their own efforts.

the communist labour college in yingcheng county is one of these institutions after the hearts of the poor and lower-middle peasants. founded four years ago, it has graduated more than 1,800 technical personnel, averaging six or seven for each of the production brigades in the county. this equals to the total number of technical personnel the county had before the college was established.

following chairman mao's instruction "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study", the college enrolls students from among local poor and lower-middle peasants and educated city young people who have settled in the countryside. it does not set any age limit.

the tuition and board and lodging of the students are covered by their production teams, chiefly from the public welfare funds. the college receives subsidies from the county government.

the students return to their own villages after a period of study, and may come back for further studies if they encounter new problems in farm work.

the aim of the college, the courses it offers, the period of schooling, as well as the teaching contents and methods are all geared to developing socialist agriculture. the college now has eight disciplines -- agronomy, forestry, animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, machine-building and electrical engineering, tractor maintenance, health, aquatics and book-keeping. each student is required to study the experience of the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in socialist agriculture, in connection with the local conditions.

the college's teaching and scientific experiments are closely linked with local production. yingcheng county has 18,660 hectares of low-yield waterlogged fields, 45 per cent of the total cultivated acreage. the teachers and students of agronomy tackled the problem by concerted efforts. they made a series of experiments on 5.3 hectares of such fields on the farm and came out with an effective method to improve

the poor land. grain yield perhectare rose 300 per cent. the method was quickly spread in the whole county.

teachers and students of animal husbandry and veterinary medicine combine teaching with a general survey and treatment of animal diseases. in the past few years, they have toured the county's 39 communes and 270 production brigades for this purpose. during the tour, they conducted experiments and succeeded in applying acupuncture anaesthesia to animal surgery and curing bone fractures. they also collected more than 100 folk prescriptions and crude drugs for treating animal diseases.

teachers and students of other disciplines have developed good rice strains, improved tree saplings, cultivated pearls in fresh water and prepared medicinal herbs into tablets, pills, powder and other forms.

after returning to their communes or production brigades, the peasant graduates enthusiastically spread scientific knowledge among the commune members. wu ming-hai became a technician in his commune after graduation. during the early-rice seedling nursing period, he ran a short-term training class at which he taught the peasants methods of quick germination under high temperature. this enabled the whole commune to nurse the rice seedlings earlier than usual and with good quality. in order to control cotton pests, he made the round of all the commune's 87 production teams and helped train one pest controller for each team. the peasants were very pleased and said: "after one person gets college education, we all benefit from it. he is truly a college student of the working people."

the college students spend 40 per cent of their time doing physical labour. this is an important measure to heighten their socialist consciousness. the school building, canteen, farm, forestry farm, fish pond, cattle farm and repair workshop were all put up by the teachers and students on their own. they gathered firewood on the hills and turned wasteland into vegetable plots.

after finishing the college the students return to work in their villages and draw pay by the work-point system as the other commune members do.

some 1,000 graduates of the college are now activists in theoretical study in communes or production brigades. they make comprehensive investigations into the class struggle current in the countryside and help the peasants in their theoretical study. they play an important role in deepening the socialist revolution and the criticism of capitalism and revisionism in the rural areas.

hupeh province now boasts 31 such peasant colleges. under the leadership of the party organizations at various levels, they are trying their best to provide some new experience for the proletarian revolution in education.

IRON & STEEL INDUSTRY

New Steel Mill Forges Ahead in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Sining, Aug. 3, 1975)

sining steel mill in chinghai province, northwest china, which was started during the great proletarian cultural revolution, has fulfilled its production plan for the first half of this year ahead of time.

under the impact of the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which began at the beginning of this year, the steelmakers here have pledged to overfulfil this year's production plan and produce more steel and rolled steel for the building of socialism in northwest china. the mill has overfulfilled its plan for the fourth year in succession. the workers are now striving for still higher output with soaring enthusiasm despite high temperatures.

the sining steel mill produces special steels. but before liberation, chinghai province had little industry, and not a single iron-smelting plant. it had to bring in even hoes and horse-shoes from other parts of the country.

sining steel mill and quite a few small iron and steel plants came into being during the cultural revolution to supplement chinghai iron and steel plant, which was set up in the big leap forward year of 1958.

the sining steel mill followed the principle of carrying on production while expanding its productive capacity. the electric furnaces in the first steelmaking workshop were relatively small, five tons of capacity each. in the following years, the steelmakers in the workshop self-reliantly installed four transformers with 5,000 kilovolt amperes each, and doubled the capacity of each of the four electric furnaces. when more furnace wall was needed, more than 400 workers and technicians from all 13 workshops in the plant worked hard for 50 days and nights and built an automatic

refractory-brick workshop. steel output of the workshop has now doubled its previous record.

workers in sining steel mill are working hard to produce more quality steel and achieve new records. the electric furnace operators in the first workshop have improved their maintenance work, reduced the time between each heat of steel by blowing in more oxygen, persisted in high-quality smelting in high temperatures, and adopted various other effective new methods. as a result, the monthly output in may reached an all-time level. a high-quality alloy steel, which involved great difficulties in smelting, used to take five hours for a heat. but by introducing a go-ahead method, a shift working at the second furnace achieved a record of three heats for three days in a row. the enthusiastic socialist labour emulation now going on in the steel forging workshop is drawing in all shifts and groups of workers who are emulating one another, and learning from, catching up with and helping one another. as a result, the workshop has improved on 38 shift production records since april of this year.

TEA PRODUCTION

China Develops Tea Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1975)

eighteen provinces and autonomous regions in china now produce tea. tea growing used to be concentrated in southeast china, southwest highlands and the yangtze river valley. shantung province and the tibet plateau that never grew tea now have tea plantations.

butter tea is popular among tibetan herdsmen. to help the tibetan people develop tea production, a people's government tea research group has worked in tibet, and joined the local people in cultivating tea. now tea shrubs are growing along the banks of the yalu tsangpo river.

hunan province, one of china's major tea producers, has more than 60 state tea plantations. every county now grows tea.

china has reaped good harvests of tea for twelve years running since 1963. total output of tea last year was several times that before liberation. this

year's spring tea harvest was good. more and more communes and production brigades reported 1.5 tons to 2.25 tons per hectare, and a number of tea plantations totalled 4.5 tons to 5.25 tons per hectare. output in kwangtung province was 30 percent higher than the same period of last year.

tea growing in china has a history of more than two thousand years. tea is a popular beverage among the chinese people and is one of the traditional export items. during long years of practice, the chinese working people have developed an excellent art of processing tea in different varieties each with its unique flavour. the west lake lungching tea produced in hangchow, chekiang province, is emerald-green in colour, has a fragrant aroma and full taste. china's traditional black tea such as keemun black tea is noted for its special fragrance and taste. scented tea is a mixture of green and black tea processed with fragrant flowers such as jasmine. new varieties added since liberation include instant tea, a favourite among consuming public.

good results have been achieved in developing tea production after scientific research workers and tea growers introduced scientific cultivation in line with the "eight-point charter" for agriculture which includes soil improvement, scientific application of fertilizer and irrigation.

scientific research in tea production was unknown in old china. now in addition to the national institute tea growing provinces and areas have set up tea research centres, making research in cultivation, nursing seedling, soil, fertilizer, plant protection, tea processing techniques, mechanized tea processing and physiological and biochemical studies.

three-in-one scientific experimental groups made up of tea growers, cadres and technicians have been set up in many areas. they have cultivated and popularized good strains of tea and made scientific experiments in protecting tea plants and mechanized processing.

before liberation, 90 percent of the tea plantations were in the hands of landlords, and the working people were enslaved. tea growing was limited to a few traditional centres where soil eroded and tea plants withered on old plantations. national tea output was barely 41,000 tons a year by the eve of liberation.

since the founding of new china, people in tea growing areas organized producers' cooperatives and later people's communes. they improved old tea plantations and opened up new ones, enlarged the acreage several times, and at the same time increased grain production.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Society of Oceanography Delegation Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1975)

a 14-member delegation of the chinese society of oceanography led by lo yu-ju, acting president of the society, left here by air today to attend the 3rd international ocean development conference in japan and to visit the okinawa international ocean exposition at the invitation of the secretariat of the international ocean development conference.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of china's state oceanography bureau and departments concerned liu chih-ping, tsung tzu-ming and tsao yu-feng.

shuku maeda, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Performing Arts Troupe Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1975)

a performing arts troupe of china with hao liang as leader and yin cheng-chung and lu jen-min as deputy leaders left here for pyongyang by train this afternoon on a friendly performance tour of the democratic people's republic of korea.

seeing the troupe off at the railway station were minister of culture yu hui-yung, vice-foreign minister ho ying, leading members of the ministry of culture chang wei-min and liu ching-tang, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chai tse-min, and leading members of other departments concerned and art workers, totalling more than one hundred people.

present were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here li jae pil.

DPRK Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1975)

the table tennis delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by son gil chon left peking for home by train this afternoon after a visit here.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, ug. 4, 1975)

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan gave a film reception in the chinese embassy here this evening. a chinese color documentary film, "warm welcome to president kim il sung", was shown at the reception, which was presented afterwards by the chinese ambassador, on behalf of the chinese government, to the korean government.

kim yong nam, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the party central committee and director of the international department of the party central committee, and kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association, and others attended the reception.

speaking at the reception, li yun-chuan highly appraised the successful visit to china of the korean party and government delegation led by president kim il sung. he also paid tribute to the revolutionary friendship and unity between the parties, governments and peoples of china and korea.

speaking at the reception, kim yong nam said: "the scene of the significant meeting between comrade kim il sung, the great leader of our people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, leaves on us an unforgettable impression."

he said that the film "forcefully demonstrates to the whole world the invincible and militant friendship and unity between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples".

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Member of Malagasy Supreme Council of Revolution
Praises China-Madagascar Cooperation

(NCNA-English Tananarive, Aug. 3, 1975)

the visit of the malagasy government economic delegation to china "has consolidated the relations between china and madagascar established in 1972," declared lieutenant-colonel joel rakotomalala, member of the malagasy supreme council of revolution and head of the delegation, in his statement at the airport here yesterday morning upon his return from china.

he said, "the economic and technical cooperation agreement signed in peking is a concrete expression of mutual confidence existing between madagascar and china. there is particularly a common desire to develop the cooperation." "china-madagascar cooperation is getting along well," he pointed out.

"in national construction, we must first of all rely on our own strength and our own resources. the aid of friendly countries constitutes a contribution," he stressed.

he said that during its stay in china, the malagasy government economic delegation and the chinese leaders "also discussed international questions, especially those of the third world." both sides "are identical in their views on the questions involved during the talks."

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Minister Gives Farewell Banquet
in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1975)

abdallahi ould bah, mauritanian minister of health and social affairs, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were liu hsiang-ping, chinese minister of public health; chang chih-chiang, leading member of the ministry of public health, and leading members of other departments concerned.

present was mauritanian ambassador to china ahmed ould menneya.

the banquet proceeded amid a warm atmosphere of friendship. in his toast, minister abdallahi ould bah said: "during our stay in china, we have seen your achievements in public health and have exchanged opinions and successful experience with you in various aspects." he said that his visit to china contributed to further enhancing the friendship and unity of the medical workers of the two countries.

minister liu hsiang-ping spoke of the wide contacts the mauritanian delegation had with chinese medical workers and the exchange of experience and opinions on developing cooperation in medical and health work between the two countries. "all this has further strengthened the relations of friendship and cooperation between the people and medical workers of china and mauritania," she added.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine, Chinese Water Polo Teams Have Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1975)

around 3,000 people watched a friendly match between the philippine water polo team and the chinese team at the peking indoor swimming stadium this afternoon.

watching the match were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, and chang hsi-jang, a leading member of the chinese swimming association. prior to the match, they met and had a friendly conversation with samuel o. sarmiento, leader of the philippine water polo delegation.

the stadium was in an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and the philippines. the chinese team won 9:6.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Reception in Honor of Romanian Army Handball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1975)

the chinese ministry of national defence gave a reception here this evening in honour of the romanian army handball team.

present on the occasion were all members of the romanian army handball team led by colonel duta ioan, and counsellor lefter panait and military attache ioan dubesteanu of the romanian embassy in peking.

also present were tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; chao cheng-hung, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of other departments concerned, as well as chinese handball players.

deputy director tien wei-hsin and colonel duta ioan proposed toasts to the constant development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the peoples, armies and sportsmen of china and romania. the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the team arrived in peking on august 2.

Chinese, Romanian Army Handball Teams Have Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1975)

the "august 1" men's handball team of the chinese people's liberation army and the romanian army men's handball team played a friendly match before 18,000 cheering spectators including p.l.a. fighters and commanders at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

watching the match were chen hsi-lien, vice-premier of the state council; hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; lu nan-chiao, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission. prior to the match, they met with colonel duta ioan, leader of the romanian army handball team, and the coaches and players of both teams.

charge d'affaires ad interim ion dorobantu, counsellor lefter panait, and military attache col. ioan dubesteanu of the romanian embassy in peking were present at the meeting and saw the match.

this evening the capital indoor stadium was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity of the two peoples and armies of china and romania. the romanian army handball team is the reigning national champion in romania where the game is played at high standards. the excellent match between the army handball teams of china and romania won rounds of warm applause from the packed stands. the romanian team won the match 34:29.

CHINA AND US

Peking Banquet for US Congressional Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1975)

chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet in honour of the visiting u.s. congressional delegation here this evening.

the co-leaders of the delegation are republican senators charles harting percy and jacob k. javits, and the deputy leader is democratic senator claiborne pell.

among those attending the banquet were chang wen-yu and tseng sheng, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and tang wen-sheng, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

george bush, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, was also present.

the u.s. congressional delegation arrived here yesterday for a tour of china at the invitation of the host institute.

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING & DIVING TOURNAMENT

Peking International Swimming and Diving Friendship Invitational Meet Enters Second Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1975)

iraqi swimmer jazi naji set a new national record in the men's 100 metres breaststroke heats and hu hua of china broke the national record in the women's 100 metres butterfly heats as the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet entered its second day today.

the women's springboard diving began this morning. chinese divers chung shao-chen and li sung-fang finished one-two and singapore's nora tay chin hong came third.

chung shao-chen's movements were sure and graceful, while li sung-fang was more elegant. nora tay chin hong showed good form, executing her routines well.

chinese women's diving coach chong kuan-chih said: "nora tay chin hong was in top form today and showed her own style to good advantage. of the ten movements she performed, eight were well executed." since she came to peking, nora tay chin hong has exchanged experience with many divers. she trained hard every day and made marked progress.

in the men's 100 metres breaststroke heats, iraq's jazi naji met keen competition from salah mohmd osman of the sudan and morocco's nacer belghiti tahar. the race was decided in the last twenty metres when he switched from one stroke, one breath to two strokes and even three strokes per breath, and out touched the other two for a new iraqi national record of one minute 18.2 seconds to enter the semi-finals. the philippine's jairulla jaitulla clocked one minute 10.7 seconds in the same heat.

in the women's 100 metres butterfly heats, hu hua of china finished in one minute 10 seconds flat to clip 0.3 seconds off the national record set by herself in april this year.

in the keenly contested men's 400 metres freestyle heats, palestine's jamal zarrary touched home first in the first heat. syria's jalal zeidan and manar el najjar both put up good performances.

in the women's 200 metres individual medley heats, algeria's 14-year-old afanezaza led the field in the first heat and touched home in two minutes 40.8 seconds. the spectators applauded her enthusiastically.

Results of Second Day Competition at Peking Swimming and Diving Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1975)

following is a list of the placings in the finals of four events held today at the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet:

men's 100 m. butterfly final:

1.	lo chao-ying (china)	58.28
2.	li chia-tsung (china)	1:00.55
3.	vincent lee seng chee (singapore)	1:02.31
4.	christopher teo yu gee (malaysia)	1:03.24
5.	nanda kyaw zwar (burma)	1:03.82
6.	goff, leroy (the philippines)	1:04.18
7.	su som ing (malaysia)	1:04.59
8.	khoo teng chuan (singapore)	1:07.97

women's 100 m. freestyle final:

1.	chiang ai-ho (china)	1:04.14
2.	elaine sng poh chuan (singapore)	1:04.38
3.	afane zaza (algeria)	1:05.02
4.	yeh wan-chang (china)	1:05.64
5.	anne hoe su-ling (singapore)	1:05.79
6.	norma amescua guajardo (mexico)	1:06.09
7.	r. lam ai leng (malaysia)	1:06.70
8.	maria teresa ramirez gomez (mexico)	1:07.29

women's 200 m. individual medley final:

1.	kao kai (china)	2:37.8
2.	yang chan-kun (china)	2:40.0
3.	justina tseng tze hui (singapore)	2:40.4
4.	anita chan (burma)	2:43.2

5.	laura vaca hernandez (mexico)	2:43.2
6.	mah may li (malaysia)	2:43.5
7.	sansanee changkasiri (thailand)	2:46.8
8.	afane zaza (algeria)	2:50.4

men's 400 m. freestyle final:

1.	khoo teng chuan (singapore)	4:25.83
2.	li chien-min (china)	4:29.94
3.	chiao yung (china)	4:30.27
4.	mark chan kok wah (singapore)	4:31.41
5.	liew chun wai (malaysia)	4:35.74
6.	cha-od bhobhant (thailand)	4:41.33
7.	chamnan kongtermsin (thailand)	4:42.15
8.	guillermo echeverria perez (mexico)	4:43.68

Young Swimmers Achieve Good Results in Second Day Competition at Peking Swimming and Diving Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1975)

many young swimmers achieved good results at the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet this evening.

seventeen-year-old khoo teng chuan from singapore took first place in the final of the men's 400 metres freestyle race with a time of 4 minutes 25.83 seconds, bettering the singapore record of 4 minutes 28.1 seconds created by himself this year. 14-year-old kao kai from china clocked 2 minutes 37.8 seconds in the final of the women's 200 metres individual medley, smashing the chinese record of 2 minutes 38.5 seconds and winning first place in this event. first place in the women's 100 metres freestyle event went to 17-year-old chiang ai-ho from china who returned 1 minute 4.14 seconds, better than the chinese record of 1 minute 4.3 seconds she created last month.

there was keen competition among the singapore, chinese, malaysian, thai and mexican swimmers in the men's 400 metres freestyle final. khoo teng chuan of singapore led the field, followed closely by li chien-min of china. khoo teng chuan went all out in the last 15 metres and finished first. li chien-min, who was placed second, finished the race in 4 minutes 29.94 seconds. the third to eighth place winners were chiao yung of china, mark chan kok wah of singapore, liew chun wai of malaysia, cha-oa bhobhant and chamnan kongtermsin of thailand, and guillermo echeverria perez of mexico.

in the women's 100 metres freestyle final, the 17-year-old singapore swimmer elaine sng poh chuan reached the destination almost in dead heat with china's chiang ai-ho, the first place winner. elaine was placed second, clocking 1 minute 4.38 seconds. the 14-year-old algerian girl afane zaza came out third, with a time of 1 minute 5.02 seconds. they were followed by yeh wan-chang of china, anne hoe su-ling of singapore, norma amescua guajardo of mexico, r. lam ai leng of malaysia and maria teresa ramirez gomez of mexico.

the second to eighth places in the women's 200 metres individual medley final were taken in that order by yang chan-kun (china), justina tseng tze hui (singapore), anita chan (burma), laura vaca hernandez (mexico), mah may li (malaysia), sansanee changkasiri (thailand) and afane zaza (algeria).

the first eight place winners in the men's 100 metres butterfly final were lo chao-ying (china), li chia-tsung (china), vincent lee seng chee (singapore), christopher teo yu gee (malaysia), nanda kyaw zwar (burma), leroy goff (the philippines), su som ing (malaysia) and khoo teng chuan (singapore).

the men's 100 metres breaststroke semi-finals were also held this evening.

the good results achieved by the swimmers of various countries won enthusiastic applause from the spectators. chinese woman swimmer yeh wan-chang spoke highly of the algerian girl swimmer afane zaza in these words: "zaza showed an indomitable will with great daring and courage to achieve good results in today's races. i should learn from her this spirit."

at the end of today's events, chien ta-yueh and wang fa-cheng, leader and deputy leader of the chinese swimming and diving delegation, and chinese swimmers warmly shook hands with the singapore swimmers in congratulation. the singapore friends reciprocated with warm greetings to the chinese swimmers on their good performance.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

August 15, 1975 No. 5916

****
* NATIONAL *
****

STUDY OF HISTORY

Use Marxism To Occupy the Battlefront in the Annotation of Historical Records

by

the Group of Workers' Theorists of the Federation of Trade Unions of Shanghai Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 28, 1975)

Under the leadership of the Party and the sponsorship of the Municipal Federation of Trade Unions, the broad ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists in Shanghai municipality have compiled and annotated together with the leading cadres and the professional historians the "Annotation of Selected Legalist Works of All Ages" and have now published the first volume. After the practice of this spell of annotation work, we deeply feel that most of the old annotations are pro-Confucianist and anti-Legalist, and even those annotations by the Legalists or progressive thinkers also cannot make a scientific appraisal due to the limitation of their classes and times. In order to study the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole, to sum up experiences and lessons and to deepen our understanding in combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is imperative to use Marxism to occupy the battlefront in the annotation of historical records. Meanwhile, we deeply realize that in the course of annotating Legalist works, we must, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, assimilate the positive and negative experiences and lessons from the old annotations, reverse once again the history that has been reversed and restore history to its true look.

The first problem encountered in the annotation of Legalist works is how to appraise the Legalists and their works. In our view, Chairman Mao's teaching that "a given culture is the ideological reflection of the politics and economics of a given society" is the principle we should abide

by in the annotation of historical records. This means that we must investigate and study the historical and progressive role of the Legalists and their works from the complicated relations of class struggle and the two-line struggle at that time.

The Legalists of early Ch'in had put forward in their works a line based on the rule of law that was fundamentally antagonistic to the Confucianist line of "rule of propriety" for upholding the feudal system. This line had given impetus to the building of the feudal system and struck a heavy blow at the slavery system on the decline. However, all the old annotations of past ages were unable to correctly appraise the Legalists and annotate the Legalist works on the basis of this class struggle and two-line struggle. Furthermore, all the pro-Confucianist and anti-Legalist reactionaries in past ages maliciously cursed and slandered the Legalists. For the sake of attacking and opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism by means of uglifying the Legalists, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao cursed the Legalist school as the "penalty school." This has shown the hatred of the reactionaries toward the new system and their hankering after the old system.

Therefore, in the course of annotating the Legalist works of early Ch'in, we must first pay attention to analyzing the situation of the class struggle at that time, and point out from the plane of the line their clear-cut attitude toward persisting in the establishment of the feudal system and negating the slavery system. For example, regarding the two well-known assertions by Han Fei that "when the world is different, things change" and that "when things are different, the time is ready for changes," we translated them as follows: "When the times are different, the political system should also be different." "When the political systems are different, the concrete measures adopted must also be changed correspondingly." We also added this comment: "By stating that 'when the world is different, things change' and that 'when things are different, the time is ready for changes,' Han Fei demonstrated, through the study of social realities and historical facts and from the relationship between 'the world' and 'things' and between 'things' and 'readiness,' the rationality of the supersession of the slavery system by the feudal system." We strove to expound the historical role of Legalist works from the angle of the two-line struggle.

In annotating and commenting on some concrete policies advanced by the Legalists, we also avoided confining the discussion to the matter at issue, but analyzed whether or not they were favorable to the establishment and development of the feudal system at that time. For example, in view of the fact that the Legalists of early Ch'in jointly formulated and implemented the policy of "farming and war," we made in the "explanatory note" to the chapter "Farming and War" in the Records of Lord Shang the following explanation: "Farming means the development of agricultural production through reforming the old relations of production to consolidate the feudal political power. War calls for strengthening the military forces and accomplishing the cause of unification of the newly emerging landlord class by means of war. The enforcement of the policy of 'farming and war' enabled the Ch'in State to evolve from the weak to the strong at that time, thus laying down the foundation for the unification of the six states afterward."

After the sentence "Therefore the 'Land Reclamation Order' was promulgated" by Duke Hsiao of Ch'in who accepted Shang Yang's proposal for political reform toward the end of the chapter "Law Reform," we also added a comment pointing out that the promulgation of the "Land Reclamation Order" was an enormous victory for the establishment of the newly emerging feudal system in the Ch'in State. We feel that only by analyzing the fundamental differences between the two classes and the two lines represented by Confucianism and Legalism in this way can we correctly appraise the historical status of the Legalists.

One phenomenon often encountered in the course of annotation work was that some Legalists sometimes also adopted in their works certain phrases used by the Confucian scholars. What attitude should be adopted toward this phenomen? We adopted the method of "showing consideration for the whole chapter and the author as a whole" (a saying of Lu Hsün), and paid attention to expounding its specific meaning and class attribute. In the chapter "Strengthening the Nation" in the Works of Philosopher Hsün there are two phrases: "The art of might is at rest; the art of justice is in force." The old annotation said, "The art of might means the art of increasing military strength; the art of justice means the practice of benevolence and righteousness. Although the art of increasing military strength brings progress, it will come to rest at the end. The practice of benevolence and righteousness is applicable everywhere." By interpreting Hsün K'uang's "justice" as "benevolence and righteousness" advertised by the Confucian school, this had completely distorted Hsün K'uang's original intention. Some old annotations precisely made use of this superficial phenomenon to describe Hsün K'uang as "a great master of the Confucian school" and the criticism of Confucius and Mencius by Hsün K'uang as a struggle within the Confucian school.

We have analyzed an abundance of data and are of the opinion that Hsün K'uang was an outstanding Legalist who fought his way out from the Confucian camp. The practice of annotation has also shown that some terms and concepts used by Hsün K'uang conveyed meanings entirely different from the Confucian school. Regarding the word "justice" cited above, he himself had explained: "Propriety is the major part of law and the principle of virtue." ("Urging Hard Study") "Justice is for restricting those who are wicked and villainous." ("Strengthening the Nation") He described "propriety" as the general principle of law and interpreted "justice" as the standard for the prohibition of "wickedness and villainy." This had clearly shown that his line for the rule of law was fundamentally antagonistic to the hypocritical preaching of "benevolence and righteousness" by the Confucian school. An analysis of Hsün K'uang's thought also showed that he was not opposed to force, and he only thought that mere dependence on force was impractical and it was necessary "to supplement uncontested might with the art of making people obey." ("Kingship") Therefore, we translated "the art of might is at rest; the art of justice is in force" as "mere dependence on the means of brute force does not work, and only the rule of law can be applied all over the empire," thus giving prominence to Hsün K'uang's thought based on the rule of law, sweeping away the dust settling on Philosopher Hsün's works and rehabilitating their original fighting spirit.

How to implement the principle of making the past serve the present in work to annotate historical records, how to make the Legalist works serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, serve the actual struggle in the period of socialist revolution and serve education in ideological and political line through annotation is another important question in annotation work. We feel that one commendable method is to pay attention to applying the form of making commentary and criticism in annotation for summing up things of regularity in history.

Among the Legalist works of the last part of the period of the Warring States, we can see that the Legalists had from different angles and in different aspects more penetratingly and extensively reflected the sharp and complicated struggle between the two classes and the two lines of that time than their predecessors, and had more systematically brought forth the experiences and lessons, general and specific policies of the newly emerging landlord class in the aspect of seizing political power, consolidating political power, and opposing restoration and regression. However, due to the limitation of their times and classes, they were unable to recognize and sum up things from the plane of class and the line. This requires us to lay hold of the essence of the problem through the phenomena, select the essential and discard the dross, and carry out some processing work by proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside.

In the chapter "Kingship" in the Works of Philosopher Hsün, there is a passage which runs: "When asked about government administration, he replied: The virtuous and competent are appointed without recourse to precedence, the incompetent are dismissed without recourse to the need, the chief culprits are slayed without recourse to educatin, and the mediocre people are transformed without recourse to government." After our translation, we have added this commentary: "Here, Hsün K'uang brought up the question of the need to solve first what kind of people should be appointed, what kind of people should be educated and what kind of people should be suppressed in order to administer the government well. This was most important for pushing the line based on the rule of law and consolidating the dictatorship of the landlord class." This commentary is not something extra added, but is for expounding Hsün K'uang's thought based on the rule of law by raising it to the plane of a question of prime importance to the revolution, namely to distinguish the enemy of the revolution from the friend of the revolution. The original text must be annotated and expounded from the plane of class struggle and the two-line struggle before historical heritage can be made to serve our actual struggle.

However, our annotation of Legalist works and use of Marxism to occupy the battlefront in the annotation of historical documents "is for giving history a specific scientific standing and for respecting the development of historical dialectics, but not for eulogizing the past and denouncing the present, or for praising any feudal poison." The Legalists are after all the politicians and thinkers of the exploiting classes, and their theory and practice all are stamped with the brand of their own class. This makes it necessary for us to adhere to one dividing into two in annotation work. We must affirm the historical and progressive role of the Legalists, and

must also point out the limitation of their classes and times. We must strive to comply with this in annotation work.

The practice of annotation makes us more profoundly understand that in using Marxism to occupy the battlefront in the annotation of historical records, the most important thing is that we must persist in serving the consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat by means of summing up historical experience. For example, Han Fei was one who gave concentrated expression to the Legalist thought of early Ch'in. In his works, he had expounded a relatively comprehensive ideological and political line of the Legalist school, thus laying down the theoretical foundation for building a unified centralist feudal state. Based on practical experience in the struggle against restoration, he was to a certain extent aware of the grave danger of the conspiracy of the slave-owning aristocracy to usurp and seize political power. His article "Solitary Indignation" had expressed his indignation and criticism against the slave-owning aristocracy who had usurped power. Besides annotating and expounding the "Solitary Indignation," we also especially added to the last annotation this comment: "History tells us that the overthrown reactionary classes are not reconciled to stepping down from the historical stage, and they at all times attempt to bring about restoration. They devise all ways and means to worm their way into state power to sabotage the dictatorship of the revolutionary class. If the revolutionary class does not heighten its vigilance and adhere to the correct line, then the state would degenerate and political power would be lost. This experience merits attention." We can draw lessons only from things that have risen to become experience, and the Legalist works must be summed up with the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method before they can be turned into useful ideological material.

Therefore, when annotating Legalist works, it is necessary to guard against over-simple analogy. Over simple-analogy is not really for making the past serve the present and can only glorify history and also distort reality. Meanwhile, the annotation of the original text must also guard against modernization. For example, we experienced a set back in the process of annotating the terms "ts'an-wu" (參伍) in Han Fei's "Solitary Indignation." At first, we referred to some editions with annotations which said that "ts'an means comparison and examination, wu means synthesis, and ts'an-wu refers to the process of examination in investigation and study." So we also annotated the terms as "investigation and study." Later, after discussion and study, we knew that only Marxism could make use of such concepts and methods as analysis, synthesis, investigation and study, and the Legalists in history could not have such understanding. The annotation of "ts'an-wu" as "investigation and study" thus eclipsed the historical condition and was improper. Therefore, in the final form, we changed it into "ts'an-wu means comparing, examining and testing the real image of facts." This was more in conformity with the original idea of Han Fei.

In the course of annotating the Legalist works, we also deeply feel that it will not do to rely on a few persons to make annotations behind closed doors, and it is necessary to implement, on the basis of mobilizing the broad masses, the "three-in-one combination" of the masses, the professional workers

with the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists as the mainstay, and the leading cadres. In this way, it is possible to enable the new annotated edition to crystallize the wisdom of the masses and to stand for the workers, peasants and soldiers. Marximum effort is made to adopt the language of the masses in the annotations so as to make them accurate, refreshing and lively, and those old and sparsely worded explanatory notes and scholastic and redundant textual research in the old annotations are discarded. In particular, the new edition of annotations can thoroughly draw a clear line of demarcation with the old annotations that tend to honor Confucianism and oppose Legalism, restore the Legalist ideas that had been distorted and tampered with by the old annotations to their true look, and give explanations corresponding to the original ideas of the "difficult points" which were regarded as difficult to explain by the old annotations.

The annotation of historical records is a formidable and delicate type of work and calls for the devotion of energy and time to study and criticism. The above represents but our preliminary understanding in the compilation and annotation of the "Annotation of Selected Legalist Works of All Ages." This new edition of annotations has no doubt plenty of defects and mistakes, and the annotations to explain some historical problems have yet to be studied and discussed in depth. However, our deep impression in work is that as was pointed out by Lenin: "The old social system has disappeared, but it cannot be wiped out right away from the minds of people, and there will still be many people who yearn after the past." The battlefront for the annotation of historical record also can be no exception. We must learn well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, use Marxism to occupy this battlefront, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and make definite contributions to perseverance in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in the ideological sphere.

* * *

ENTERPRISE LEADERSHIP

Promote the Communist Spirit, Not Material Incentives

by

Chou Chan-ao (周占鳌), member of the
Standing Committee of the CCP Tach'ing
Oilfield Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 15, 1975)

At the 1st plenum of the 9th Party Central Committee, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Judging from my observations, I am afraid that in a fairly large majority of factories -- I don't mean all or the overwhelming majority of them -- leadership was not in the hands of the genuine Marxists and the masses of workers. Not that there were no good people among those in charge of the factories. There were. There were good people among the secretaries, deputy secretaries and members of Party committees and among Party branch secretaries. But they were following the line of Li Shao-ch'i -- simply resorting to material incentives, putting profits in command, and instead of promoting proletarian politics, handing out bonuses, and so forth.

Chairman Mao's instruction tells us that in socialist enterprises, there exists the struggle between two diametrically opposed lines. In running enterprises, whether we rely on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought or on putting proletarian politics in command, material incentives and bonuses in command is a major question of whether Marxism or revisionism is practiced and a major question bearing on whether or not leadership in enterprises can lie in the hands of the genuine Marxists and the masses of workers.

Lenin said: "Work for money -- this is the morality of the capitalist world." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVIII, p. 105) As masters of the state, the working class can in no way be shackled by such a narrow horizon of individualism. We of the working class have the great ideal of emancipating the whole of mankind. Seeking neither fame nor gain and fearing neither hardship nor death, we must make more contributions toward socialist construction. Iron man Comrade Wang Chin-hsi was an outstanding representative of our working class. In his life, Comrade Wang Chin-hsi seriously and assiduously studied works by Chairman Mao and drew endless strength therefrom. He displayed a strong sense of responsibility as master of the state. Because the nation was short of oil, he could neither eat nor sleep well. He took the gas cylinders aboard the truck as a 1,000-catty stone weighing on his heart. Consciously he fought for the elimination of the label of backwardness attached to the petroleum industry. For the sake of building socialism, he gave no thought to personal safety, suffered great hardships and sweated profusely. He worked, ate and slept together with the workers. He said, "For the sake of making greater contributions, I would rather live 20 years less. Even if I have to risk my life, I must capture the big oilfield." Under his inspiration, our petroleum workers at Tach'ing worked selflessly with revolution plus all-out exertion.

What kind of spirit is this? This is the communist spirit of utter devotion to others without any thought of self. Only those who are armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, only those who have jumped clear of the narrow horizon of bourgeois right and only those who have made a thorough rupture with established and traditional concepts can have such spirit. Reliance on material incentives and bonuses in command cannot "arouse" such spirit.

In our Tach'ing, there had appeared these years a number of advanced units and model figures. The 1205 Well Drilling Team, for example, broke the monthly record of 10,000 meters four times running last year. With a drill bit, it sank wells of good quality at the rate of one per day. The women's well mouth installation team of the 11th Company set up during the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius criticized the reactionary fallacies of Confucius and Mencius preaching that "men are superior to women," stood up against gossips, braved torrential rains, and set the highest record by fitting out eight wells a day. In an accident, for the sake of taking urgent steps to save state property, Chiang Ch'eng-lung, a new apprentice of the 2nd brigade of the 6th Oil Extraction Unit, gave no thought to personal safety in fighting a raging fire. He got burnt and became unconscious. When he came to, the first thing he asked was whether the fire had been extinguished and whether the pumping station had suffered any loss.

The most fundamental reason why that our comrades of Tach'ing are able to build the Tach'ing Oilfield with the spirit of revolution plus all-out exertion is that we have Chairman Mao's thought on maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands, self-reliance and hard struggle to guide our fighting. We arm our minds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, constantly criticize material incentives and bonuses in command, and foster the communist attitude toward labor. The workers have aptly said that in order to practice socialism and tear away the label of backwardness from our petroleum industry, we cannot haggle over time of labor and remuneration. Hard struggle is the political feature of our working class. We must direct our efforts toward socialist construction, and can never rivet our eyes on money. The bourgeoisie lives for money, but we of the working class fight for socialist revolution and socialist construction and the ultimate abolition of classes and realization of communism.

Influenced by revisionism, some comrades alleged that material incentive was a "trump card," and thought that only by producing this "trump card" could the mass enthusiasm be brought into play to run the socialist enterprises well. Was this really a "trump card" in running socialist enterprises? No! Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Tach'ing for a time had also awarded bonuses. As a result, this led to disunity among the workers and helped foster the mercenary viewpoint of doing so much work for so much money. A small number of people cared only for personal income but paid no attention to the quality of work. The practice of material incentives and bonuses in command actually had extended the bourgeois right and inequality between one man and another and helped the development of individualist thinking among a small number of people fettered by the idea of bourgeois right. A small number of people were

particular about personal material benefits, and such things as communist style, communist attitude toward labor and the far-reaching goal of communism all disappeared. We workers of Tach'ing saw through the reactionary essence of material incentives and bonuses in command, and know that they were a bourgeois "trump card" for corroding the workers.

We workers are conscious of our role. We must strive to cross the narrow horizon of bourgeois right, embrace the communist spirit, and resolutely reject material incentives. Our Tach'ing has ceased awarding bonuses for many years. But through relying on Mao Tsetung thought, putting proletarian politics in command, and revolution plus all-out exertion, one Tach'ing is now equal to five Tach'ing in the past as far as crude oil production is concerned.

Recently, in conjunction with studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, we have studied Marx's "Critique of the Gotha Program," and understood that the material incentives and bonuses in command advertised by people like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao are in essence the Lassallean "theory that distribution is the decisive factor." In the black notebook of Lin Piao, there are recorded revisionist jargons such as "material incentives are necessary." An important member of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique also advocated the "principle of distribution to each according to work and material benefits" constituted the "determinant driving force" behind the development of production. They took the distribution of consumer goods to individuals as the determinant driving force behind the development of production. This is an opportunist viewpoint already criticized in Marx's "Critique of the Gotha Program." Marx pointed out: "It was in general a mistake to make a fuss about so-called distribution and put the principal stress on it." "The prevailing distribution of the means of consumption is only a consequence of the distribution of the conditions of production themselves."

Distribution involves first of all the distribution of the means of production. The distribution of the means of production decides the distribution of the means of consumption. In the old society, the means of production in the hands of the landlord and bourgeois classes became the means for exploiting the laboring people. We workers and peasants could only be regarded as hired slaves working for the landlord and bourgeois classes. We led a life worse than the draft animals and were underfed and improperly clothed. At eight, I started herding animals for the landlords. Every day I got up in the middle of the night, and had to finish grinding three pecks of wheat before dawn. How could a child be equal to such heavy work! Once, before I finished grinding the wheat, I fainted away. As a consequence, I was beaten up savagely by the landlord after he discovered this. I fainted away again, and remained unconscious for three days.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, we laboring people overthrew the three big mountains. After the socialist transformation, the system of private ownership of the means of production was basically abolished. With the development of socialist revolution and construction, the living standard of the masses of people has been raised continuously.

But in ownership, the bourgeois right has still not been completely solved, and in distribution, the bourgeois right still occupies the dominant position. Meanwhile, it must also be noted that the distribution of the means of consumption would still react -- and under given conditions even plays a decisive role -- on the system of ownership of the means of production.

Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and the like one-sidedly stressed material benefits for the individual and extended the bourgeois right in distribution. They described this as the "determinant driving force" behind the development of production. This was a betrayal of the Marxist theory. Their vicious aim was prompted by a vain attempt to use that set of bourgeois trash to corrode the workers and turn a small portion of people more seriously affected by the idea of bourgeois right into their tools.

The new and old bourgeois elements vainly try to lay their hands on the economy and make a breach in ideology in order to seize leadership in the socialist enterprises, alter the nature of the socialist enterprises, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. We must show a high degree of vigilance toward this. Material incentives and bonuses prizes in command are revisionist trash and the "trump card" of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao for restoring capitalism. They must be thoroughly discredited by criticism. We must seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry forward the communist style, abolish the idea of bourgeois right, combat and guard against revisionism, and carry through to the end continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

CONCEPT OF GRADES

Make a Radical Rupture with the Traditional Concept of Grades

by

Ch'eng Chao-jung (程肇荣), assistant in a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 10, 1975)

Recently, in the course of studying the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, I have come to understand that in order to be a communist who serves the people wholeheartedly and is bent on fighting for communism all his life, one has to strive to transform his world outlook and consciously break away from the restraint of such an idea of bourgeois right as the concept of grades.

The grading system is the product of class society. In the primitive communes, the relationship between men was equal. Toward the end of the primitive society, due to the development of productive forces, the presence of surplus products and the emergence of private ownership and classes, people were divided into different grades. Both the slave society and the feudal society were societies with rigid grades. In order to uphold their rule, the slave-owners and feudal landlord class made up fairy tales of all kinds to describe the grading system as an unalterable principle. In the capitalist society, capital holds sway in everything. Whether or not one has power or whether one's power is great or small is determined by money. The millionaires and financial oligarchs own most of the capital and their powers are always the greatest. They belong to the highest strata of the capitalist society. The proletariat who own nothing are deprived of all powers and are placed in the lowest strata. That "all are equal in front of law" as publicized and extolled by the bourgeoisie is entirely a deceptive talk. All exploiting classes uphold the exacting grading system and publicize and extol the concept of grades.

The establishment of the socialist system of public ownership" is a great struggle as well as a great change in social system and the inter-relations of people." However, socialist society has just emerged from the womb of capitalist society and is therefore, inevitably stamped with the birth marks of the old society. Due to the existence of classes and class struggle, and of bourgeois rights, the idea of bourgeois right is at all times corrupting and poisoning us. If a communist does not keep a sober head and take the initiative to resist and fight against such an idea of bourgeois right as the concept of grades, but goes after such things as bourgeois grades and privileges, as things develop, he will turn from a servant of the people into an overlord riding roughshod over the people. Therefore, in order to conduct and guard against revisionism, persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must consciously break away from the restraint of such an idea of bourgeois right as the concept of grades and work wholeheartedly for the Party and the people.

The concept of grades is the reflection of the bourgeois right in the form of a concept. Those seriously influenced and poisoned by ideas of this kind often can only function as officials but not as the common people, and they can accept only a higher post but not a lower one. We communists should work wholeheartedly for the interests of the people. In order to do this, we must break away from the restraint of the bourgeois concept of grades, and be able to accept a higher or lower post and to function as "officials" or the common people. We must do whatever we are told by the Party.

After I was drafted, I had worked for 14 years as a fighter. I had changed my posts a number of times and served at the higher and lower levels. I had worked as a squad leader, as the acting deputy platoon leader and later again as a fighter. At different times, I had worked at eight places as an electrician, a tile layer or a carpenter. In 1960, due to need arising from work, when the Party organization asked me to take off my uniform and work as a worker, I gladly obeyed. Afterward, the Party organization again let me put on my uniform and changed me from a worker into a fighter. Through such changes, my wages had been lowered to no small extent. At first I was unable to arrive at a right perception of this question. Later I thought: During the Long March when the Red Army climbed snow-covered mountains, traversed grasslands, fed on the tree bark and grass root, and even laid down their lives, nobody had ever thought of so-called wages and treatment. The very thought of the martyrs who braved hard and bitter struggles and heroically lay down their lives for the Party cause and the paramount interests of the masses of the people during the years of revolutionary war made me feel that I had but the duty to dedicate everything to the revolution but not the least right to haggle over personal gain.

By the spring of 1969, I had already served in the army for 14 years. Some old fighters said to me, "Hey, old Ch'eng! There are 40 years old cadres but no 40 years old soldiers in the unit. It is time for you to give some thought to your future!" I deliberated over these words for a few days. I noticed that those comrades who joined the colors together with me had long ago become leading cadres, and that even those comrades who got drafted later than I and was younger than I had also become my superiors. My functions and the responsibilities were way below theirs, and my rank and treatment were also inferior to the others. But it also occurred to me that making comparison in this way showed that I had in fact been poisoned by the profit-grabbing idea of the bourgeoisie. In the final analysis, it was a question of world outlook. To go on comparing things in this way would only disrupt more and more my revolutionary spirit and make me lose the political colors of the proletariat. A communist should require oneself to embrace the communist spirit. If he wanted to make comparisons, he should compare himself with the revolutionary martyrs and the heroic models in revolutionary vigor, revolutionary fervor and revolutionary death-defying spirit. Therefore, instead of comparing functions and responsibilities, treatment and wages, I compared work, vigor and contributions toward the revolution. Through making comparisons in this way, I was able to work with ease of mind and inexhaustible vigor.

I have come to understand that when changes occur in his position, a communist must especially be on guard against corruption by the idea of bourgeois right, must never alienate himself from the masses and must maintain the revolutionary spirit to brave hard and bitter struggles. This is because within our proletarian revolutionary ranks, the relations between people are not built on basis of one exploiting the other and one oppressing the other. Instead, people have come together for a common revolutionary goal, and although their duties are different due to division of work, theirs are relations of comradeship based on equality for serving the people. One can never seek special treatment, put on bureaucratic airs and alienate himself from the masses just because he has been appointed as a cadre and his study has changed. We should properly handle the relationship between the leaders and the broad masses, because this is a major bearing on the restriction of the bourgeois right in the inter-relations of people, opposition to and prevention of revisionism, and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In May 1969, the Party organizatin decided to let me take charge of the military barrack. That night, I could not sleep at all. As I recalled how I suffered in the old society and thought over my happy life in the new society, tears ran down my face. I thought: In the old society, I did not even have a name. Since I was the fifth in seniority among my siblings, the family of the landlord called me "Stupid Lao Wu." After I joined the army, the leader gave me my present name to symbolize the happiness of emancipation and the glory of joining the army. The old society and the new society are really two different worlds! It was the Party that brought me up from the poor kid who looked after sheep for the landlord into a revolutionary fighter. For spending 14 years in the army, I had been willing to serve as an ordinary soldier going wherever the Party directed me. As I am now a cadre I must the more comply with Chairman Mao's teaching that "we should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and serve the Chinese people heart and soul," at no time alienate myself from the masses, take the interests of the people as the point of departure in everything, and persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. I accordingly set down three rules for myself: Despite the change in functions and responsibilities, the natural colors of an ordinary soldier cannot be changed; despite the change in wages and treatment, the style to brave hard and bitter struggles cannot be changed; despite the change in work, the style of maintaining close contacts with the masses cannot be changed.

The day I arrived in the military barrack, I went stright for the cooking squad with the knapsack on my back. The receptionists had especially got ready an office for me. I said, "I don't want a room to myself. My office would be located at where all men are." I insisted on staying with the cooking squad. Later, whenever I had time, I would help the cook with the preparation of meals, help the messengers forward letters, go to work with the production team, go to clean up the pig sty and persist in studying and working together with the fighters.

One day, as I fed pigs with the feeder and got manure all over the body. The feeder said, "Administrator, you are a cadre now. There are lots of other things for you to do. As to this kind of work, it would be all right

so long as you give us instructions." I felt that just because I had become a cadre, it was the more necessary for me to put myself in the position of an ordinary fighters, and that the more work I had to attend to, the more it was necessary for me to take the lead in work. Unity between officers and men, unity between the army and the people had been the glorious tradition of our army and we should carry forward this tradition. Although I alone could not do much, by constantly spending my time together with the fighters, I could guard against the growth of "bureaucratic airs." I told him, "The revolutionary aim of the cadres and the fighters is one and the same -- to serve the people and nothing more." Seeing that I did not put on airs, the fighters were willing to tell me things that weigh on their minds at ordinary times and discuss with me difficulties arising from work. The relationship between us had become more and more harmonious.

Later, the Party organization transferred me to work in the office and the work environment had again changed. For the sake of remolding myself ideologically and maintaining the natural color of an ordinary soldier, I took the carpenter squad as a point for contacting the masses. Beside participating in collective study in the office on study days, I studied and worked together with the fighters of the carpenter squad. I thought that no matter how my functions and responsibilities changed, and how my working conditions changed, my pair of hands should be kept callous and there would be no decrease in the thought of serving the people.

Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory has clearly pointed out the orientation for us to combat and guard against revisionism and to persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. To restrict the bourgeois right, criticize the idea of bourgeois right and carry forward the communist spirit is an important part for combating and guarding against revisionism. Henceforth, I am determined to study even more assiduously works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, criticize revisionism, consciously do away with the idea of bourgeois right, make a radical rupture with the traditional concepts, embrace the idea of entirely and thoroughly serving the people, and forever forge ahead without rest along the broad road of continued revolution.

* * *

ARMY DAY PROPAGANDA

PLA Cadres Explain Army Tradition in Companies

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 5, 1975)

over 130 regimental and divisional cadres of a unit of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in the western part of northeast china's liaoning province recently went to companies and explained to the fighters the army's fine tradition in observing discipline and cherishing the people. the men have become more conscious in carrying forward this tradition.

liaohsi, i.e., the western part of liaoning province, was an important battlefield for the liaohsi-shenyang campaign personally planned and directed by chairman mao to wipe out the enemy in this area in 1948 in the chinese people's war of liberation. this and other units engaged in the campaign resolutely carried out the orders from chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party, strictly observed discipline toward the masses and strived to protect people's interest. and they won warm support from the people in fighting this victorious campaign.

chairman mao highly praised them and said: "we must advocate hard struggle, which is our intrinsic political characteristic. chinchou is a place that grows apples. at the time of the liaohsi campaign it was autumn, and the people had lots of apples in their homes. our fighters did not take any. i was deeply moved when i read about this. here the fighters were conscious that not to eat the apples was noble, to eat them would be ignoble, for the apples belonged to the people. such consciousness is the basis of our discipline. it is the result of leadership and education by our party. man must have some spirit, and the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat comes from this consciousness."

recalling the liaohsi campaign, commanders and fighters of the unit held that the army's glorious tradition fostered by chairman mao is a priceless heritage for preventing and opposing revisionism and building up the people's army. they pledged to carry forward the tradition and hand it down from generation to generation.

most of the cadres who went to companies took part in the liaohsi campaign and had personal experiences with the army's glorious tradition. while in the companies, they studied revolutionary theory with the fighters and educated them in the tradition.

wang yu-yin, a regimental deputy chief of staff, was a truck driver during the liaohsi campaign. while in a company, he joined the men in raising pigs and told them stories about how the truck drivers transported

materials to the forefront under harsh conditions and how they observed discipline and did not take even a needle or a thread from the people. he encouraged the fighters to learn from them.

regimental commander liu pei-tien was leader of a command platoon in the battle to liberate chinchou. the artillery squad under the platoon he belonged to was most notable in observing discipline. the fighters refused to disturb the peasants and lived in a cave they dug on a mountain side. they showed heroism in the battle and accurately placed their shots. after the battle they were commended as heroic gunners. liu pei-tien went to the squad again recently and told its new members of its glorious past.

not long ago, the leadership ordered a division of the unit to repair a river dyke which was breached by an earthquake. the task should be completed before the high-water season set in. the divisional commander and political commissar led some cadres at and above the regimental level to the worksite. they recalled how the army fought for the people in the war years, determined to tackle the new job with enthusiasm. the commanders and fighters of the division worked hard day and night and completed the task in 21 days.

a sudden downpour struck the chaoyang area one day and swelled a local river. a peasant woman was marooned on a small island in the river. a p.l.a. regiment immediately sent commanders and fighters to the spot. the first group of cadres and fighters jumped into the river but was beat back by the waves and failed to reach the woman. other commanders and fighters were organized to make another attempt and brought the woman to safety. the peasant family was very grateful to the commanders and fighters and presented them with a mirror on which they wrote: "the army and the people link their hearts together and between them there are deep class feelings."

the divisional and regimental cadres used concrete examples to help the officers and fighters in the companies to consciously carry out the army's tradition. once, a division moved to a new place, and the armymen found that there was little space for building a shooting range and a vegetable garden. the division party committee educated the fighters in the army's glorious tradition and encouraged them to solve these problems through self-reliance. the leading cadres told them a story: in the battle around yihsien county in 1948, when comrades of this division had to dig trenches in a cabbage plot, they removed the cabbages that were in the way one by one to some other places. and after the battle was over, they replanted them. this story greatly moved the commanders and fighters. displaying the spirit of self-reliance, they removed 156,000 cubic metres of earth and built a shooting range on a mountain slope and reclaimed

100 hectares of sandy river beaches to grow vegetables. at the same time, the division sent a large number of fighters to assist the production brigades in the locality in combatting drought, weeding the fields and thinning crops. the fourth company of a regiment under the division was ordered to lay cables that had to pass through cropland. the armymen studied the route again and again and tried their best to avoid crop damage. as the cable line had to go under an experimental plot, they carefully dug up the young plants and replanted them after the cables were laid. the local people were moved. they said: "you are truly fine and worthy of the praise by chairman mao excl."

Armymen Join People in Building Up Border Area

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Aug. 5, 1975)

commanders and fighters of a regiment under the lanchow units of the chinese people's liberation army join the people of various nationalities in building up and defending a border area in northwest china. this is in the army's tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people.

the regiment is stationed in a stockbreeding area inhabited by people of mongolian, hui, tibetan, tu and han nationalities. the commanders and fighters have forged a profound revolutionary friendship with the masses by learning from and helping each other.

after the publication of chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory, armymen fanned out to scattered yurts and grazing grounds to explain the important instruction. they also ran short-term classes to help train activists in theoretical study from among herdsmen. these activists then coached the herdsmen in studying marxist theory.

the regiment despatches commanders and fighters to schools run by people's communes or production brigades to help with the revolution in education. its medical corps often sends teams to help train barefoot doctors and establish cooperative medical service in the pastoral areas.

the commanders and fighters actively support the local people to develop farm production and animal husbandry and deepen the mass movement to learn from the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in socialist agriculture. there were large tracts of sand dune-

studded wasteland around the two production brigades near the regiment's barracks. armymen drove tractors and bulldozers to help the brigades reclaim more than 130 hectares of wasteland. wheat output remained low in this area because of a severe shortage of water. armymen turned out to build water conservation works for the peasants. regiment commander liu chen-ching led his men in digging ditches, sinking pump wells and stringing electric wires alongside the commune members. in a short period, farmland in the two brigades was brought under irrigation.

in april this year, a local people's commune decided to build a big sluice gate across a river to irrigate 13,330 hectares of pasture land. the regiment party committee sent commanders and fighters to help. leading cadres of the regiment went to the work site to discuss the construction plan with commune cadres and helped arrange manpower. two companies were thrown in for concrete pouring.

the local people in turn cherish the people's liberation army. they often call on the armymen and assist them in their missions.

Senior Army Commander Serves as Company Cadre

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1975)

lo yun-chang in his fifties, a deputy commander of a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army, recently went to serve as deputy political instructor in a company for a period of time. the commanders and fighters of the company praised him for carrying forward the p.l.a.'s glorious tradition and maintaining the spirit of plain living and hard struggle.

after joining the chinese workers' and peasants' red army in 1933, lo yun-chang closely followed chairman mao in the long march and in fighting across the country. he shed blood for the revolution and performed meritorious service to the people. after the nation-wide victory, he maintained the same revolutionary spirit the p.l.a. men displayed in the years of war.

to prevent and oppose revisionism in line with chairman mao's instruction on the question of theory, he went to serve in the fourth company of the unit.

on the day of his arrival, he went to see fighters engaged in construction work on the mountains. the cooks prepared two tasty dishes specially for him at

supper. but he refused and said to them: "i am here an ordinary fighter like you, not an overlord." he then ate the same food as the fighters did.

while in the company, like the fighters, he had only a quilt and a mattress and slept on a wooden bed. the regimental cadres knew that he had an aching back so they sent an orderly with two extra quilts to make him comfortable, but lo yun-chang again refused. he remarked: "life now is much better than the time when our red army went on the long march climbing snow mountains and crossing swamps excl."

lo yun-chang is very strict with himself and very considerate to the fighters. at night he made rounds of the barracks to see how the men were sleeping or stood guard for fighters. when a fighter became ill, he would immediately call for a doctor and help cooks prepare special food for him. whenever he had a bit of free time, he would go to the mess squad to help with cooking and washing, or to other squads to help the fighters mend clothes or repair shoes. the armymen all like to discuss their problems with him.

the party branch committee of the company put him in charge of youth league work. in preparing a talk on the army's revolutionary tradition, he worked among the league members and other young fighters and talked with them to acquaint himself with their thinking and problems. at night, wearing his reading glasses, he studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and wrote a draft based on his own revolutionary experiences. he then showed the draft to some fighters and asked them to tell him their opinions of it, upon which he improved his talk.

lo yun-chang often says: "manual labour helps wash away official airs and prevents one from turning revisionist." when the company was doing construction work, he appeared where the work was heavy and dangerous. working away with a pneumatic drill, he refused to stop even when he was covered with mud and grease. he often joined the fighters in transporting material up the mountains. the fighters urged him to take a rest because of his age and the wounds he received in the revolutionary wars. but he said: "because i am getting on in years, i should seize the time to do more revolutionary work and help consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

when he was in the company, he made four sewing kits, three pairs of straw sandals and a box for keeping bits and ends and presented them to the company in token of the army's tradition. the fighters of the company regarded these gifts as treasures to be handed down from generation to generation. they pledged to carry on the glorious tradition of the party and army and the spirit of arduous struggle and march forward along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

FOLK SONGS AND DANCES

Traditional Minority Songs and Dances Flourish in Central China County

(NCNA-English Changsha, Aug. 5, 1975)

traditional songs and dances of yao nationality are flourishing in the chianghua yao autonomous county in hunan province, central china. this is due to the efforts made by people of this minority nationality and literary and art workers.

the yao people created their own folk songs and dances in the course of long struggles in old society.

but before liberation, this national art form which originated in the life and struggle of the working people was distorted by local chieftains and despots to serve the reactionary classes.

after liberation, the communist party and government paid great attention to developing literature and art of minority nationalities. shortly after the founding of the chianghua yao autonomous county, the departments concerned started collecting and revising folk songs and dances. this helped the art show renewed vitality.

further improvement has been made on the songs and dances in the great proletarian cultural revolution. the yao people and literary and art workers in the county created many new items based on everyday life. the county's song and dance troupe alone collected and revised over 200 yao folk songs and melodies played on the sona or chinese clarinet, and performed more than 160 new song and dance items in the past few years. among them are songs "yao people sing the praises of chairman mao", "present our armymen with fresh fruit" and "red sun shines over the yao village", the "harvest dance" and the instrumental ensemble "celebrating a good harvest". the song "yao people sing the praises of chairman mao", which expresses the sincere feelings of the yao people, is included in a collection of new songs circulated throughout the country.

with the development of the folk art, the number of literary and art workers in the county has increased. amateur artists are active in all communes and production brigades. many professional performers are creating songs and dances.

PLANT BREEDING

Chinese Scientists Succeed in Developing Octoploid Triticale as New Cereal Crop

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1975)

china has developed a new man-made cereal crop, the octoploid triticale, which has been used in field production. this is an important achievement of the chinese scientists in plant breeding. in some proper regions, the triticale varieties are high yield, adaptable to alkali and poor soils, and resistant to diseases, drought and late frost. the protein content of triticale is higher than wheat, and its flour is comparable to bread wheat flour both in whiteness and in baking quality. and the triticale straw can be used as a suitable fodder. now, triticale has been tested in southwest, northwest and north china for yield performance with good results.

the octoploid triticale does not exist in nature. it is a man-made new species through allopolyploidy. bread wheat and rye are artificially crossed, and chromosome number of the sterile hybrids thus obtained should be doubled by means of proper chemical treatment. the products of this procedure are stable octoploid strains from which promising triticale varieties might be developed afterward. since this triticale is formed by uniting chromosomes from bread wheat and rye, so it is called allo-octoploid triticale. this achievement not only gives china a good new species of cereal crop, but also furnishes important experience that the evolution process of wheat might be accelerated and directed by man, and thus breaking through the limitation of conventional breeding methods by which only new varieties could be developed within the limit of a crop species concerned. this has opened up a new way for china to develop promising crops.

research in polyploid breeding did not start in china until after liberation.

for breeding good varieties of octoploid triticale, it is of great importance to have diverse primary strains of triticale as breeding material. such breeding material should be created by artificial method only, because they are not present in nature. that how the primary triticale strains could be rapidly produced in large amount, is a question of importance. here, crossability between wheat and rye, and chromosome doubling are two critical points which have been overcome by research workers in order to raise the efficiency of new strain production. since the first generation of wheat-rye hybrid is completely sterile, its chromosome number should be doubled by proper chemical treatment, and consequently, the chromosome doubled hybrid, or the primary strain, would be partially fertile and could then be used as breeding material. the well-known chemical used is colchicine.

in early sixties, china did not produce this chemical, and had to depend on imports. colchicine is expensive and not easily available to meet the need for large scale experiment. facing this situation, the research workers were determined to solve the problem self-reliantly. they conducted many comparative tests of domestic-made chemicals and found an inexpensive substitute for colchicine. they also tried their best to simplify the procedure of primary strain production so that efficiency was greatly increased. in one year, they created 2,300 strains of triticale. in total, 4,700 primary strains have been produced. having these breeding material, diverse crosses could be made among the selected primary strains, and their hybrid progenies furnished abundant material for selection.

in the course of octoploid triticale breeding; infertility and shrivelled seed are two major problems which have been studied and analyzed scrutinously by the chinese research workers. in line with chairman mao's teachings in his "on contradiction", they analyzed the various contradictions involved in the problems, and having studied the effects of temperature, day length, fertilizer, and meiotic behaviour on the infertility of triticale, they decided to concentrate their efforts on selection by hybridization and enhancing the gene pool of the primary strains. large amounts of breeding material have been fully used in diverse crosses and more than two thousand cross combinations have been made. through careful selection practised on each generation of the hybrid progenies, the problems of infertility and shrivelled seed have been solved at last, and good octoploid triticale varieties gave high yield in field production.

in the course of triticale breeding, all research workers made efforts to show themselves as ordinary labouring people and displayed the spirit of hard struggle. they took part in manual labour in experimental field, from sowing to harvesting, working on every kind of jobs. pao wen-kuei, the senior scientist of the peking academy of agricultural science, in charge of the triticale program, worked like others.

the scientists cooperated intimately with commune peasants in carrying out triticale variety tests, multi-spots demonstrations and field observations. by 1970, "triticale no. 1" and other varieties were tested in several provinces. with the help of local peasants, scientists studied the triticale varieties grown under various regions with widely different conditions of climate, soil and cultivation practice, so as to quickly get them ready for field production. thanks to mass participation, they were able to know in a short time that the triticale is adaptable to the alkali soil and resistant to drought and late frost. in order to verify these findings, yunnan-kweichow plateau and mountainous arid

areas of northwest china were selected for further demonstration since 1973.

in kweichow province, weining yi-hui-miao autonomous county is a cool mountainous region with altitude of two to three thousand metres above sea level, and has prevailing late frost and poor soil. the acreage for wheat is limited there, and the rest of the land, mostly on mountain slopes, are used for growing oats and rye as winter crops. the former gives only low yield and the latter has quality not acceptable to peasants. triticale varieties have been tested for yield performance in this county, and gave an average yield of 2.14 tons per hectare, that is 30 to 40 per cent increase in yield over local varieties of wheat and 20 per cent increase over rye. in the autumn of 1974, the county sowed triticale to over 60 hectares, and got a good harvest in spite of low temperature, drought and hailstorms.

meanwhile, good results were achieved too both in chingyuan county in the ningsia hui autonomous region, and in the liangshan yi autonomous prefecture in szechwan province. according to the regional tests in these places, it has shown that the triticale varieties developed now have a promising future in those parts of china where wheat yields are kept low by aridity, alkalinity and low temperature at mountainous lands with high altitude.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Delegation of Melbourne Waterside Workers of Australia Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1975)

the delegation of melbourne waterside workers of australia led by c.w. bradley left here today on a visit to southern china before going home. it had visited peking, tientsin, tachai and yenan.

while in peking, it was feted by ou tang-liang, leading member of a section concerned of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the delegation arrived in peking on july 21.

Former Australian Prime Minister and Mrs. William McMahon Leave Peking for Southern Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1975)

former australian prime minister and mrs. william mcmahon left here for southern parts of china today to continue their travels in china.

they arrived here on august 3. while in peking, they visited a street committee, peking university and a vegetable market, toured the summer palace, the tien tan (temple of heaven) park, the palace museum and the great wall. they were met and feted by chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Men's Basketball Team Opens Its China Match Tour

(NCNA-English Changchun, Aug. 5, 1975)

the congolese men's basketball team had its opening match yesterday evening in changchun city, northeast china, with the kirin provincial men's basketball team and was warmly welcomed by 10,000 spectators.

vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee yueh tien-lu and vice-chairman of the changchun city revolutionary committee wang teh-lin watched the match and met with the congolese basketball delegation leader koumba boucka.

the kirin men's team visited the congo last year and had friendly matches with the congolese men's team. sportsmen of the two countries have forged a deep friendship. this time, the old friends are very happy at the reunion and feel very close to each other. yesterday morning they had a practice session in the same court and then had a match in mixed groupings.

this evening's match was marked by expressions of friendship as well as keen contest. the congolese team displayed initiative and was quite successful at controlling backboard rebounds and launching fast attacks. it often employed the tactics of following up long passes with breakthroughs in combination with medium-range shots. lack of speed in pulling back for defence at the beginning cost the kirin squad several goals. strengthened defence and active counter-attacks later on enabled the home team to lead 49:31 at half time.

both sides played a cautious game in the second half marked by tight defence and medium-range shots. with several minutes to the finishing whistle, the guest team stepped up its offensives and organized many fast attacks to score repeatedly. the match ended 89:72 in favour of the kirin team.

the congolese basketball delegation arrived in changchun from peking by air on august 3 for a friendly visit. the kirin branch of the all-china sports federation gave a reception that evening to warmly welcome the delegation.

the delegation is scheduled to have a friendly match with the kirin provincial youth team apart from visits.

CHINA AND CUBA

New Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Havana, Aug. 4, 1975)

li shan-yi, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of cuba, presented credentials today to osvaldo dorticos, president of the republic of cuba.

after receiving the credentials, president dorticos had a friendly conversation with li shan-yi.

cuban foreign minister raul roa was present during the presentation of credentials. diplomats of the chinese embassy here were also present.

li shan-yi arrived here on june 21.

CHINA AND FRANCE AND NETHERLANDS

President of Chinese Amity Association Fetes J. Ivens and M. Loridan

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner for internationally-known dutch film director j. ivens and french film worker m. loridan who are visiting china.

present on the occasion were chinese film workers wu yin-hsien, ya ma, chien hsiao-chang and ting chiao.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Revolutionary Laborers Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1975)

ou tang-liang, leading member of a section of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the italian revolutionary labourers delegation led by p. scavo, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the italian communist party (marxist-leninist).

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Shanghai Junior Swimming Team Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 5, 1975)

the shanghai junior swimming team led by lu chi-chuan left japan for home today.

it was seen off at the airport by seimin miyazaki, director general of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), masanori oba, vice-mayor of yokohama, and representatives of the osaka municipal government.

the team arrived in japan on july 15 for a friendly visit at the invitation of yokohama and osaka cities and the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox). it visited yokohama, osaka, wakayama, tokyo, kofu and chiba, and exchanged experience with junior japanese swimmers.

japanese youths expressed in every possible way their friendly feeling towards the chinese team. a youngster in yamanashi prefecture presented the chinese team with a board on which he had drawn a picture on the theme of japan-china friendship.

pupils of a primary school in tokyo presented the chinese swimmers with a red banner inscribed with the words "long live the generation-to-generation friendship between the japanese and chinese people".

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Performing Arts Troupe Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 5, 1975)

the performing arts troupe of china with hao liang as leader, yin cheng-chung and lu jen-min as deputy leaders arrived here today for a friendly performance tour.

present at the railway station to welcome the troupe were li chang son, korean minister of culture and art, kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association, li song hi, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chang chol, vice-minister of culture and art, kim yong sun, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations, as well as working people and artists in this capital.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan was also present.

korean girls in colourful costumes performed national dances on the square in front of the station to warmly greet the chinese artists.

when the train stopped over at the border city of sinuiju, the chinese troupe was met and sent off by party and government leaders of north pyungan province and sinuiju as well as thousands of local working people and artists.

Chinese Performing Arts Troupe Feted in Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 6, 1975)

the korean ministry of culture and art gave a banquet here yesterday evening to warmly welcome the visiting chinese performing arts troupe.

present at the banquet were ryu jang sik, alternate member of the political committee, and secretary, of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; hong gi mun, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly of korea; li chang son, minister of culture and art; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association; kang hui won, chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee; and korean cultural and art workers.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan was also present.

minister li chang son and leader of the troupe hao liang spoke at the banquet.

li chang son said: "the blood-cemented militant friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the people of our two countries are personally founded and nurtured by the great leader of our people comrade kim il sung and the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung, and are indestructible."

he paid tribute to the brilliant achievements made by the chinese people in socialist revolution and construction. he said: "following the revolutionary line for literature and art set forth by the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung, the chinese literary and art workers have won achievements in new socialist literary and art creation that they can be proud of."

in his speech, hao liang said: "the great friendship and militant unity between the parties and peoples of china and korea and between the two countries are founded personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader president kim il sung; they are cemented with the blood of the chinese and korean peoples and are therefore unbreakable."

he said: "under the brilliant leadership of the workers' party of korea headed by president kim il sung, the heroic korean people have won great victories and glorious achievements in their resistance to u.s. imperialist aggression and in socialist revolution and construction."

he said: "the fraternal korean people are waging a dauntless struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. the chinese people firmly support this just struggle of korea. we are deeply convinced that the three-thousand-li land of korea will be reunified and the brothers in north and south korea will be reunited."

at the banquet, korean and chinese revolutionary songs were presented by artists of the two countries.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of cordial friendship and revolutionary unity between the people and literary and art workers of the two countries.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Front Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1975)

the lao patriotic front table tennis delegation led by khoun chandeng with sivil oula youthamethy as its deputy leader left here by air today for a visit to other places of china before going home.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Mauritanian Public Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1975)

vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the mauritanian public health delegation led by abdallahi ould bah, minister of health and social affairs.

mauritanian ambassador to china ahmed ould menneya was present at the meeting.

present were liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health, and leading member of the ministry of public health and departments concerned chang chih-chiang, lin chao-nan, hsueh kung-cho, liu mei-ting and chao tung-pin.

Mauritanian Public Health Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1975)

the mauritanian public health delegation led by abdallahi ould bah, minister of health and social affairs, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were minister of public health liu hsiang-ping and chang chih-chiang, a leading member of the ministry of public health.

present was almamy youssouf ly, counsellor of the mauritanian embassy here.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, shenyang, harbin and taching, and had discussions with chinese medical workers.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Exhibitions, Lectures About China Held in Philippines

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1975)

exhibitions, talks and lectures introducing china have been organized by philippine organizations under the sponsorship of the philippine government since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and the philippines last june, according to manila press reports.

an exhibition "china today" opened in manila on july 29. madame imelda romualdez marcos, wife of the philippine president, presided over the opening ceremony.

on display were photos of president and madame marcos visit to china last june as well as products of chinese light and food industries and handicrafts. the national flags of the philippines and china were hung at the entrance of the exhibition hall, chinese music were played and chinese documentary films shown. the exhibition hall was alive with the friendship between the two peoples.

an exhibition of chinese papercuts was held in manila from july 12 to 27 under the joint sponsorship of the association for philippine-chinese understanding and other organizations. many papercuts on display were created since the great proletarian cultural revolution.

manila press reported that the new style of these works attracted the visitors. under their request, the exhibition was prolonged for one week.

on july 27, a photo exhibition on madame marcos' visit to china was opened in catanduanes province. a chinese documentary film on her visit was shown on the occasion. an exhibition of modern chinese paintings and photos of unearthed relics in china, held in iloilo city from june 22 to 28, drew some 10,000 visitors. the exhibition was first held in manila.

cinemas in manila have shown several chinese films in the past month.

talks and lectures were held in manila and other cities at which philippine personalities spoke about their visit to china and the new development of philippine-chinese friendship.

these activities were warmly welcomed by the philippine people and public opinion. "the daily express" pointed out in a recent article that they were instrumental in furthering the friendship between the philippine and chinese peoples.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. to Sierra Leone Gives Reception for Chinese Medical Teams

(NCNA-English Freetown, Aug. 5, 1975)

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim to sierra leone nieh ying gave a reception here yesterday to bid farewell to the chinese medical team which is leaving for home upon completing its mission in this country and welcome the newly arrived team to take its place.

present at the reception were minister of health j.c.o. hadson-taylor, deputy minister b.n. combey, minister of agriculture and natural resources s.a.t. koroma, minister of energy and power gandi-capio and officials from departments concerned.

newly appointed chinese ambassador tsung ke-wen was also present.

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the peoples and medical workers of the two countries.

sierra leonean president siaka stevens wrote a letter on july 17 to the out-going medical team, highly appreciating its work in this country.

minister hadson-taylor received the two chinese medical team separately on july 15 and august 2 and had friendly talks with all their members.

the replacement medical team arrived here on july 9.

Sierra Leonean Vice President Receives
Chinese Friendship Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Freetown, Aug. 6, 1975)

the delegation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries led by yang chi, vice-president of the association, left here yesterday for mauritania after winding up a 9-day visit to sierra leone.

vice-president and minister of finance s.i. koroma received all members of the delegation here on august 1. during the friendly conversation, the vice-president expressed his belief that the good relations existing between sierra leone and china would be further strengthened through the exchange of friendly visits.

the delegation was also received by madame s. stevens, madame s.i. koroma and some government ministers.

the chinese guests visited freetown, port loke, mange, kono, kenema and bo. they were treated warmly by local officials and people. among the items they saw are self-help projects at port loke, famous diamond mining areas, the mange bridge and rotifunk hospital.

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim nieh ying gave a reception for the visit on august 1. newly-appointed chinese ambassador tsung ke-wen attended the reception.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Cultural Delegation Leaves Nanning for Home

(NCNA-English Nanning, Aug. 5, 1975)

the cultural delegation from the democratic republic of viet nam led by hoang minh giam, minister of culture, left here for home by air this afternoon at the end of its friendly visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were wang man-tien, leading member of the chinese ministry of culture, and chiao hsiao-kuang, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

nguyen am, d.r.v.n. consul-general in nanning, was present.

having visited shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow in the company of wang man-tien, the viet nam cultural delegation arrived in nanning on august 3. vice-chairman chiao hsiao-kuang gave a dinner for the delegation.

while in nanning, the delegation visited a people's commune, a factory and a children's painting exhibition and saw a theatrical program presented by the autonomous region's song and dance ensemble.

ARMY DAY RECEPTIONS

Army Day Receptions Given by Chinese Embassies

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1975)

chinese ambassador to cuba and charges d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassies in guinea-bissau and peru gave receptions on july 31 and august 1 respectively to warmly celebrate the 48th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

senior officials and officers and well-known people of these countries were present.

DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS

Chinese Foreign Ministry Gives Film Reception for Diplomatic Envoys

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1975)

the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china gave a film reception here this evening. the colour documentary "second ascent of the qomolangma feng" was shown.

present on the occasion were heads and officials of diplomatic missions in peking and their wives.

present were also vice-foreign ministers han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, ma wen-po and ho ying.

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING & DIVING TOURNAMENT

Morning Results on Third Day of Peking Swimming and Diving Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1975)

the friendship-filled peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet entered its third day today with keen competition in the men's springboard diving and men's and women's swimming events.

springboard divers from syria, thailand and china competed in the finals. china's 17-year-old liu sui and 16-year-old li kung-cheng finished first and second. both of them executed their compulsory routines well and chose difficult optional dives. liu sui executed a beautiful backward dive with two and half somersaults and was awarded the highest points of the day for a single dive for his series of fast movements after the take-off, the arm-spread and clean entry which caused the least ripples.

li kung-cheng performed a forward dive with one and half somersaults and three twists which was of a high degree of difficulty. his courageous diving, deft movements and clean entry drew enthusiastic applause from the spectators.

thailand's somchit oonsnit and boonchai tse-loh were in good form. they were placed third and fourth on the strength of their well-executed dives, especially the one with straight reverse one and half somersaults.

finishing fifth, sixth and seventh were three syrian divers: ridwan lahham, nabil sokheitah and maher ali. they all rose to the occasion with courage and impressive dives.

after the competition, the divers posed for a group photo and chatted cordially. ridwan lahham of syria said: "through competition, we have learned a great deal from our chinese and thai friends. though i twisted my waist in practice, competition with friends made me forget all about it." liu sui of china said: "the perseverance of our syrian friend ridwan lahham is well-worth our learning." nabil sokheitah of syria was so happy that he danced to the rhythmic clapping of the other divers amid enthusiastic applause of the spectators.

among the swimmers participating in the competition this morning were juniors under 14. the youngest was only 10 years old. veteran swimmers praised the dauntless spirit of the young swimmers and the spectators encouraged them by warm applause. chinese coach chen yun-peng said: "these junior swimmers showed good skill and

sportsmanship. their movements are well coordinated and their races are exciting. we are very happy to see in this invitational meet so many promising young swimmers."

thai swimmers sirirat changkasiri, 10, and her 12-year-old sister sansanee changkasiri swam in the women's 100 metres backstroke heats this morning and both entered the semi-finals after sterling performances.

in the men's 200 metres freestyle heats, swimmers from pakistan, the congo, the sudan and somalia were in the same heat. the keen competition drew warm applause from the spectators.

sudanese swimmer sara gadalla and albanian swimmer tatjana sheshmini broke their own national records in the women's 200 metres freestyle heats. sara gadalla improved the sudanese record by 16 seconds while tatjana sheshmini improved the albanian record of two minutes 40.1 seconds with a time of two minutes 38.5 seconds. as a child, sara gadalla was crippled by infantile paralysis. she still walks with a slight limp. but she trains with perseverance and has now become one of the sudan's outstanding swimmers.

in the men's 400 metres individual medley, two swimmers each from china and malaysia and one each from the philippines, singapore, thailand and mexico entered the finals.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Delegation Leaders to Invitational Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1975)

the all-china sports federation gave a banquet here at noon today in honour of the heads and deputy heads of the delegations, representatives and observers from various countries and regions participating in the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet.

present at the banquet were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, li ching-chuan, chairman of the organizing committee of the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet, and vice-chairmen and secretary general of the organizing committee of the meet.

president chao cheng-hung spoke at the banquet. he said: "the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet proceeded for more than two days. thanks to the cooperation of friends from various countries, the invitational meet has being going on smoothly, showing good results and a fine sportsmanship. just as the representative of the competitors said at the opening ceremony, 'let water unite us... the water in our arena of friendly competitions'".

he pointed out: "at present, a few leaders in the f.i.n.a. are resorting to 'punishment' at every opportunity to deal with those swimmers who have visited china, as if a country had no right even to choose its own partners of sports exchange but must subordinate itself to the decision by these overlords. this hegemonic behaviour cannot but meet with condemnation from swimming circles of various countries." he said: "we esteem and admire our friends for their determination to come to peking for the invitational meet in defiance of all the intimidation and obstruction. it shows that the national dignity and state sovereignty of the developing countries brooks no interference. after arriving in peking, quite a few friends time and again urged the f.i.n.a. to expel the chiang clique and restore to china its legitimate seat. this is an immense support to the chinese people and sportsmen, for which we express our heart-felt gratitude."

in conclusion, chao cheng-hung said: "we are all from developing countries and share common experiences. today we are all facing the common tasks of defending national independence and developing the national economy and culture. therefore, we can best understand, sympathize with and support one another. we believe that, so long as we unite closely and strengthen our cooperation -- for unity means strength -- sports will surely advance vigorously along the road of independence in our developing countries."

then dod doda, head of the albanian swimming delegation, and ibrahim al-chare, head of the syrian swimming and diving delegation, took the floor. they thanked china for successfully organizing this friendship invitational meet and for its warm hospitality. they said that the current meet provided a fine opportunity for people and swimmers of developing countries to enjoy a happy get-together.

in their speeches, they denounced some f.i.n.a. leaders for their tyrannical acts of obstructing and sabotaging friendly exchanges among people of the developing

countries. they voiced their willingness to enhance unity and strengthen cooperation and work to promote friendship among the peoples of the developing countries and develop swimming there.

the banquet was filled with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship.

Five More Events Conclude at Peking International Swimming Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1975)

swimmers from the philippines, singapore and china emerged victors in five more events which had their finals at the peking international swimming and diving invitational meet this evening.

the winners were jairulla jaitulla from the philippines in the men's 100 metres breaststroke, elaine sng poh chuan from singapore in the women's 200 metres freestyle, hu hua of china in the women's 100 metres butterfly, lo chao-ying of china in the men's 400 metres individual medley, and yao cheng-chieh of china in the men's 200 metres freestyle events.

a neck-and-neck race developed between jairulla jaitulla and china's li kuo-sheng in the men's 100 metres breaststroke final, with the philippine swimmer coasting to the title in 1 minute 9.55 seconds, beating the chinese swimmer by 0.78 seconds. the third to eighth finishers in that order were kemalpasa umih (the philippines), gustavo salcedo islas (mexico), felix tseng cheng tsung (singapore), yik tien diew (malaysia), rrok shestani (albania), and prapis huadlee (thailand).

in the women's 200 metres freestyle final, the field was led by elaine sng poh chuan of singapore and chiang ai-ho from china in the first 100 metres. after the half-way mark, elaine sng poh chuan launched herself into an all-out spurt while another swimmer from singapore, anne hoe su-ling, came from behind to overtake chiang ai-ho. the two singapore swimmers finished first and second in 2 minutes 17.66 seconds and 2 minutes 19.37 seconds respectively. chiang ai-ho finished third, with a time of 2 minutes 20.76 seconds, bettering the chinese record of 2 minutes 21.4 seconds.

after the race, chiang ai-ho warmly shook hands with elaine sng poh chuan and said: "i will learn from your style of courage and tenacity. i congratulate you on your good performance and wish you even better results in the events to come." rejoiced at the encouragement from her friends, elaine sng poh chuan said that she would continue training hard and that she would try to get more opportunities to have friendly competition with friends from various countries.

in this event, renuka ranasinghe from sri lanka clocked 2 minutes 26.91 seconds, improving her national record of 2 minutes 27.8 seconds and getting fifth place. seventh place went to y. lam po leng from malaysia with a time of 2 minutes 27.99 seconds, bettering the malaysian national record of 2 minutes 28.9 seconds. su hsi-lien of china, maria teresa ramirez gomez of mexico and compatriot laura vaca hernandez finished fourth, sixth and eighth.

in the women's 100 metres butterfly final, hu hua of china clocked 1 minute 9.19 seconds, bringing up to date the national record of 1 minute 10.3 seconds set by herself. the second to eighth places in this event were karen chong peng khiam and justina tseng tze hui of singapore, sansanee changkasiri of thailand, norma amescua guajardo of mexico, mah may li of malaysia, hla hla yee of burma and sumatana pingklawan of thailand.

lo chao-ying of china broke his national record of 4 minutes 58.2 seconds with a time of 4 minutes 54.60 seconds in winning the men's 400 metres individual medley event. he was followed by chiao yung of china, jairulla jaitulla of the philippines, khoo teng chuan of singapore, chiang jin choon of malaysia, cha-od bhobhant of thailand, ho heen ming of malaysia and gustavo salcedo islas of mexico.

the second to eighth places in the men's 200 metres freestyle went to li chien-min of china, mark chan kok wah and khoo teng chuan of singapore, guillermo echeverria perez of mexico, liew chun wai of malaysia kiti suvanatat of thailand and kemalpasa umih of the philippines.

the women's 100 metres backstroke semi-finals were also held this evening.

the swimmers are scheduled to have a day off for sightseeing tomorrow.

Results of Third Day Competition at Peking Swimming and Diving Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1975)

following is a list of the placings in the finals of six events held today at the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet:

men's 100 m. breaststroke final:

1. jaitulla, jairulla (the philippines)	1:09.55
2. li kuo-sheng (china)	1:10.33
3. umih, kemalpasa (the philippines)	1:11.84
4. gustavo salcedo islas (mexico)	1:13.32
5. felix tseng cheng tsung (singapore)	1:15.82
6. yik tien diew (malaysia)	1:16.17
7. rrok shestani (albania)	1:16.20
8. prapis huadlee (thailand)	1:16.64

women's 100 m. butterfly final:

1. hu hua (china)	1:09.19
2. karen chong peng khiam (singapore)	1:11.88
3. justina tseng tze hui (singapore)	1:11.91
4. sansanee changkasiri (thailand)	1:12.91
5. norma amescua guajardo (mexico)	1:13.11
6. mah may li (malaysia)	1:15.80
7. hla hla yee (burma)	1:19.30
8. sumatana pingklawan (thailand)	1:20.95

men's 200 m. freestyle final:

1. yao cheng-chieh (china)	2:03.13
2. li chien-min (china)	2:04.86
3. mark chan kok wah (singapore)	2:06.18
4. khoo teng chuan (singapore)	2:06.81
5. guillermo echeverria perez (mexico)	2:08.33
6. liew chun wai (malaysia)	2:09.03
7. kiti suvanatat (thailand)	2:10.16
8. umih, kemalpasa (the philippines)	2:16.99

women's 200 m. freestyle final:

1. elaine sng poh chuan (singapore)	2:17.66
2. anne hoe su-ling (singapore)	2:19.37
3. chiang ai-ho (china)	2:20.76
4. su hsi-lien (china)	2:24.35
5. renuka ranasinghe (sri lanka)	2:26.91
6. maria teresa ramirez gomez (mexico)	2:27.91
7. y. lam po leng (malaysia)	2:27.99
8. laura vaca hernandez (mexico)	2:29.73

men's 400 m. individual medley final:

1. lo chao-ying (china)	4:54.60
2. chiao yung (china)	5:00.15
3. jaitulla, jairulla (the philippines)	5:07.57
4. khoo teng chuan (singapore)	5:08.24
5. chiang jin choon (malaysia)	5:08.71
6. cha-od bhobhant (thailand)	5:21.17
7. ho heen ming (malaysia)	5:23.01
8. gustavo salcedo islas (mexico)	5:36.84

men's 3-metre springboard diving final:

1. liu sui (china)
2. li kung-cheng (china)
3. somchit oonsnit (thailand)
4. boonchai tse-loh (thailand)
5. ridwan lahham (syria)
6. nabil sokheitah (syria)
7. maher ali

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22161

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COM-211

U.S. MAIL

CMP X751231 001
UNIV ILLINOIS LIB AT CHICAGO CIRCLE
LIB SERIALS SEC
BOX 8198
CHICAGO IL 60680